"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather in the evening.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,212. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The demand of the German Government for a credit to increase its navy will be bitterly opposed in the Reichstag, and may be refused. In that case, it is said, the Reichstag will be dissolved, and the Kaiser will appeal to the people. It is said in Vatican circles that Archbishop Ireland will use his influence with President McKinley to have Ambassadors favorable to Romanism appointed to Italy and France. Prominent Americans in Berlin have cabled to President McKinley requesting that Ambassador Uhl be retained at his post. Eight men were drowned in a coal mine at Dover, England, yesterday.

Page 1.

Representative Walters will push to a third reading in the Kansas Legislature to-day his bill enacting the Ten Commandments into law.

A man died in Guadalajara, Mexico, Friday, who said that he was 154 years old, and showed a birth register to confirm his claim.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Saturday night knocked down a Chicago man who roughly demanded money of him and evidently meant to take it by force.

The answer of Greece to the ultimatum of the powers will be made to-day. She will refuse to evacuate Crete, and declare that the Cretans themselves must decide whether they will accept autonomy or not.

An explosion which occurred in a cab occupied by Jacob Schnitzer Saturday night broke the windows and blew open the doors. Mr. Schnitzer's clothing was torn, but he was unhurt. The police are so far at a loss to determine the cause of the explosion.

It was decided at a conference in Senator Platt's parlors to prepare immediately a supplementary charter bill, legislating the present Police Commissioners out of office, and putting in their place a board, to be bi-partisan, to be formed on the lines of the old Metropolitan Police. The bill is promised by Edward Lauterbach for to-day. It is expected that Gov. Black would appoint as Commissioners two Republicans, a Tammany man, and a McLaughlin Democrat.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers, made public his letter to his father, Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, in answer to the latter's letter of March 13, 1896. This letter of Ballington Booth has not been published by the Salvationists, and contains the reasons which led to the separation of Ballington Booth from the old organization. He will speak further, in justification of his action, at the Volunteers' demonstration to-night, at Association Hall.

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Mrs. Ballington Booth held services for the soldiers of the Fifth United States Artillery, visiting Fort Hamilton in the afternoon, and later going to Fort Wadsworth.

Page 3.

Republicans in the Senate doubt that the Senate in the extra session will pass an Administration tariff bill.

A delegation of Republicans called on Senator Platt to lay before him the candidacy of Silas C. Croft for the office of Surveyor of the Port.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheil yesterday preached on "The Present Bible Controversy." He said he did not agree that it was the beginning of the end, but thought it was the end of the beginning, and presages a great awakening in religion.

Dr. Lyman Abbott preached last night on "The Hebrew Hymnal." He said the Psalms are not theological, but are poetical. He said every phase of spiritual experience, except the consciousness of immortality, is illustrated in the Psalter.

Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America, yesterday preached his first sermon of the Lenten series on "The Beginnings of Christianity." He said the study of Catholic history is of particular utility now.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured on the "Religion of To-day" before the Society for Ethical Culture. He spoke of the perennial interest in religion which is based on the universal truths of conscience. The mythical elements of religion are gradually being abandoned, as the shells which cover the kernel of moral certainty.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance preached in St. Mark's Church yesterday morning on "Foolish and Perverse Handlings of the Bible." He said the Bible is suffering as much from its friends, who are claiming too much for it, as it is from its enemies. He pronounced the dispute over Jonah and the whale to be trifling, and said Mr. Moody was one of those who had claimed too much for the Bible.

Page 5.

James McMahon, proprietor of the Columbus Hall, in Harlem, and his brother slapped the face of Police Inspector Thompson and were fined $10 each for the offense. They said they did not know who he was.

Page 10.

Mrs. Susan Deitering, seventy-four years old, died in the German Lutheran Church, in Hoboken, yesterday morning in the midst of the services.

Judge Lawrence is to hear the arguments to-day on the motion for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to clear Vesey Street of sidewalk obstructions.

There was a brilliant wedding on the east side when Miss Sadie, favorite daughter of Harris Cohen, was married to Louis Lipsius yesterday in the Chaari Zedek Synagogue.

The body of the robber who assaulted Herman Goldstein with a sandbag at 224 East Fifteenth Street just before Saturday midnight, and who died in a few minutes, was not identified yesterday.

On account of troubles with the plumbers and steamfitters over the placing of galvanized pipe in the new buildings of Columbia University, at Morningside Heights, a strike is threatened for to-day.

The Rev. Milnor Jones of North Carolina intrusted his credentials, as collector of contributions for a mission, to a stranger, and has seen nothing of either since then. He warns people against the present holder of the paper.

The American Line steamer St. Louis arrived yesterday after the longest voyage in her experience. She met terrific squalls, and on Wednesday a huge wave boarded her, drenching the second cabin smoking and dining rooms.

The call of Minister Skouses at Athens for the return of all Greeks in this country to their own land was read in the Greek Church here yesterday. All Hellenes who have the money will go, but many find themselves unable to purchase transportation.

A great building trade strike, involving 10,000 men, is threatened. The International Association of Machinists claims the work on elevators now done by the elevator constructors, and unless their claim is granted may stop work on most of the big buildings now going up in the city.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is now only awaiting the required consents of the Railroad Commissioners and the city authorities to change the motive power on some of its lines to the underground electric trolley plan. The lines upon which it will first be used are the Sixth Avenue, the Eighth Avenue above Fifty-ninth Street; the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town, and one or two of the crosstown lines down town.

The Central Labor Union had a lively discussion over Senator Ellsworth's anti-cartoon bill yesterday, and condemned it as violating the liberty of the press. Union boilermakers and iron steamship builders in Cleveland sent word that they were striking against beggarly wages, and that Mark Hanna controlled the business. The Central Labor Union indorsed the strike. It was decided to complain to Commissioner Roosevelt about the arrest of a picket posted by striking bakers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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GREECE'S ANSWER IS READY

She Will Refuse to Evacuate Crete According to the Order of the Powers.

OBJECT TO PRESERVE PEACE.

Regarding Autonomy, She Says Crete Must Decide Whether She Will Accept It or Not—The Answer to be Made To-day.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens gives the following summary of the reply to the ultimatum of the powers which Greece will hand to the diplomats to-morrow, when the time expires in which a reply can be made:

It will recall that Greece, in 1896, in deference to the wish of the powers, used her influence with the Cretans to induce them to accept reforms offered by Turkey. It will point out that the continued unsettled state of the island is proof of the futility of the measures of reform.

With regard to the autonomy of the island, the reply will state that it is for the Cretans to decide whether they will accept it or not.

It will declare that the evacuation of Crete by Greece is impossible because peace, to restore which Greek troops and warships were sent to the island, remains seriously disturbed.

TURKEY IS WELL SATISFIED.

She Accepts the Proposal of the Powers to Grant Autonomy to Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—The diplomats here have received the answer of the Porte to the collective note presented on Tuesday last setting forth the desires of the powers regarding the granting of autonomy to Crete under the suzerainty of Turkey. The Porte assents to the terms of the powers, and says it hopes that there will be a definite understanding between itself and the powers respecting the details of the autonomy to be granted.

The reply bears out the statement that the Sultan is rather glad than otherwise to have the long-disputed Cretan question settled, even though he practically loses the island.

While a number of Greek engineers were engaged in repairing the main road near Melun, on the Greek frontier, presumably for the purpose of facilitating the passage of troops, they were stopped by a body of Turkish troops. A rumor reached here to-day that a serious encounter between Turks and Greeks had taken place on the frontier, but though inquiries have been made, it has been impossible to confirm the story. It is thought very probable that the report originated in the stoppage by Turkish troops of the work of the Greek engineers by Melun.

THE POWERS ARE NOT AGREED.

Turkey's Preparations Show that She Expects War.

BERLIN, March 7.—The powers are in no wise agreed among themselves as to the precise terms upon which an autonomous administration of the affairs of the Island of Crete shall be established, nor are they in concert of opinion as to how far Turkey shall be allowed to provoke war in the Balkan Peninsula by massing troops on her frontiers. Under the pretext of self-defense the Porte is executing military plans which no European Government would venture upon without the backing of a plethoric war chest, but the Porte's capacity for military operations was manifested in the case of the Turko-Russian war of 1876-7, when, as now, the bankruptcy of the Ottoman Empire was relied upon as a greater factor in the defeat of Turkey than the guns of the Russians. As things turned out, though Turkey was defeated, she found ample funds to conduct a creditable campaign.

When Von der Goltz Pasha, the German General who was lent to the Sultan and organized the present Turkish Army, left the Turkish service, it was understood he was thoroughly disgusted with the way things were going, and that the severance of his relations with the Turkish military department was approved by the German Emperor. The Sultan has paid so high a tribute to the services of Von der Goltz that he has recently besought him to resume his position, assuring him he would be the virtual Commander in Chief of the Ottoman Army. The German Pasha declined to return, but in reply to the Sultan's invitation he has sent a plan of operations to be put into force upon the Greek frontier, based upon his profound knowledge of the conditions under which a campaign against Greece must be conducted. As Von der Goltz Pasha, when he severed his connection with the Turkish military administration, occupied the position of Second Chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Army, and was also a member of the Council of Turkish Ministry of War, it will be seen that his advice has had no small influence in the military operations which the Porte has undertaken within the last month or two. Moreover, the German officers who are still serving in the Turkish Army are known to be fully capable of carrying Von der Goltz's plans into effect, and the fact that many of the important commands on the Thessalian frontier are now in the hands of German officers may thus be accounted for.

Advices from Constantinople, based on reliable authority, show that the Ottoman troops on the frontier of Thessaly, as well as upon the other Turkish borders, are almost in readiness to act upon the offensive, and it is asserted that if the Commander in Chief of the forces, Edhem Pasha, should receive orders to move he could within a week throw 75,000 well-armed men over the Greek frontier, including twenty-one batteries of artillery and ten squadrons of cavalry.

The headquarters of the Turkish army of "precaution," or defense, are now at Monastir, in Macedonia, 400 miles west of Constantinople, and a large force of troops under the command of Omar and Nuchad Pashas is much nearer the frontier. In addition to the mobilization of the regular forces, the Mustafuz, corresponding to the German Landsturm, or second draft of those liable to military duty, have been called to arms in several districts near the Greek borders. The ostensible reason for summoning this contingent is that the ordinary redifs, or reserves, which were lately called out have been deficient in numbers, but the summoning of any part of the Mustafuz is regarded as ominous of the Sultan's expectation that something of a very serious nature is imminent.

The attitude of Servia and Bulgaria occupies the serious attention of European diplomacy, and it is the opinion in official circles here that the conferences which have taken place between King Alexander of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria have resulted in an agreement to make a simultaneous attack upon Turkey when the time for such action shall seem opportune. Roumania is looked upon as having the intention to take an active part in any scheme of rearranging the Balkan boundaries that may be put into operation. King Charles of Roumania, as a member of the Prussian family of Hohenzollern, may be relied upon to have the support of Germany. In view of eventualities, the Roumanian fort works at Kustendjie, on the Black Sea, and the defenses at Galatz and Braila, on the Danube, are being strengthened and extended.

THE GREEK TROOPS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Insurgents Use Dynamite at Malaga and Keratini.

CANEA, March 7.—It is believed here that the reply of Greece to the demands of the powers will be a positive refusal to obey, and that a bloody struggle is therefore inevitable unless the powers recede from their position. It is known that Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek Army of occupation, has received instructions from King George to hold all the positions in the island now occupied by the Greek troops, and to prepare to resist to the bitter end any attempt on the part of anybody to dislodge him. Information reaches here that the Greek troops are enthusiastic over the determination of their King not to order their withdrawal from the island, and it is believed that it would take a far stronger force than their own to dislodge them from the strategic positions they occupy. The events of the next few days are anxiously awaited.

Last night the insurgents who are besieging the blockhouse at Malaxa made an attempt to blow the place up with dynamite, but were frustrated by the vigilance of the Moslem defenders. For several hours after the failure of the attempt there was a lively fusillade, but the result is not known here.

A similar attempt was made upon the fort at Keratini, and here the insurgents were more successful. The explosion made a breach in the walls of the fort, killed four Turks, and wounded many others. The Turks, though brave fighters, have been made very nervous by the use of dynamite by the insurgents, this being a method of warfare of which they have had no experience.

HOPE OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION.

Greece's Reply Opens the Door for Further Negotiations.

LONDON, March 7.—The Daily News will to-morrow claim to be able to announce that there is every hope of a speedy, satisfactory, and peaceful solution of the Cretan trouble. It will add that Greece's reply to the note of the powers will, by stating her reasons, leave the door open for further negotiations, though she will not accept the conditions laid down by the powers.

The paper gives discursively the probable terms of the reply, which are similar to those contained in the dispatch to the Central News.

A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily News says it is understood there that Greece is willing to withdraw her fleet from Cretan waters, but suggests that her troops remain in the island to assist in organizing the new Government.

SYMPATHY FOR GREECE'S CAUSE.

A Large Meeting Expresses It in Hyde Park, London.

LONDON, March 7.—A large Radical meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day, to give voice to the feeling in favor of Greece which generally obtains among the masses of England. Among the speakers were Joseph Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament for Middlesborough, and Edward J. Morton, member of Parliament for Devonport.

Resolutions were adopted amid much enthusiasm, expressing sympathy with the Cretan Christians in their struggle for freedom, congratulating Greece upon her firm resolve to protect the Cretans, and protesting against the coercion of Greece by the powers. One of the resolutions urges Lord Salisbury to refuse to disgrace the British fleet by lending it to support the Turks.

The weather was not favorable for a large out-door gathering, it being dull and threatening, but nevertheless there were fully 20,000 persons in the park, including the onlookers.

Harold James Reckitt, member of Parliament for the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire; Edmund F. Knox, member of Parliament for Londonderry City; Thomas Lough, member of Parliament for the West Division of Islington, and Francis A. Channing, member of Parliament for East Northamptonshire, also addressed the audience. Among the latter were Lord Tweedmouth, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Rosebery Cabinet; Lord Carrington, Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and several members of the House of Commons, including the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Father Overturned a Lamp While Preparing Medicine for Her.

BIVALVE, N. J., March 7.—The four-year-old daughter of Elihu Reed was burned to death late last night. The child had been ill for several days. For this reason she was kept on the first floor of the house. Her father was sitting up with her. The remainder of the family was asleep on the upper floor.

Late at night the child awoke and wanted some medicine, which the father went to the adjoining room to prepare. He was using an oil lamp to heat the pan containing the mixture. In the process the lamp was overturned and exploded. Mr. Reed was covered with oil, and the flames enveloped him. He rushed out calling for help. It came quickly for him, and he was not burned badly.

In the meantime the fire spread to the room where the child was, and before it was realized that the child was in danger the whole room was ablaze. Rescue was out of the question.

Two Men Burned to Death.

EAST JAFFREY, N. H., March 7.—Charles L. Knowlton, forty-three years old, and Crosby Lakin, fifty-five years old, lost their lives to-day in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house owned by Eugene O. McCarthy.

Homes in the Suburbs.
Most desirable section in vicinity of New York. Address D. L. ROBERTS, Room 36 B, 21 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

THE POLICE BOARD TO GO

A Decision to Legislate the Present Commissioners Out of Office.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. PLATT.

A New Board, to be Bi-Partisan, to be Formed on the Lines of the Old Metropolitan Police—Mr. Lauterbach Promises to Have a Bill Ready To-day.

A decision was arrived at in Senator Platt's parlors yesterday to legislate out of office the present Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New York.

Among those present with Senator Platt when the step was being agreed on were Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Senator Page, Insurance Commissioner Payn, and Frederick S. Gibbs.

The change will be brought about, according to the plans agreed on yesterday, by a supplementary bill, which will be one of the first offered after the Greater New York charter is passed. The bill will call for the creation of a Police Commission on the lines of the old metropolitan police, and the members will hold office in the interregnum of the present board going out and the Greater New York Board coming in. Mr. Lauterbach promised that he would have such a bill ready at 10 o'clock this morning.

There was much discussion as to the complexion of the new board. The desire seemed to be for a non-partisan board, but Section 6 of Article II. of the Constitution was studied, and it was agreed that it required a bi-partisan commission. This clause reads:

"All laws enacting, regulating, or affecting boards or officers charged with the duty of registering voters or distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or receiving, recording, or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve cast the highest and next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected, * * * as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide."

As the police will have to do with the voting at the next election, it was agreed that this makes it requisite to have a bi-partisan board.

It could not be learned last night if Mayor Strong was in sympathy with the move. He was not quoted in any fashion, as far as it was possible to ascertain. It is known, however, that he is loyal to Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, and would like to have them remain in Mulberry Street.

Gov. Black, so those owning divining rods say, will appoint two stanch Republicans and a Tammany man, and a McLaughlin follower. One of those who had been in the parlors when the subject was being shaped, when asked if Commissioner Grant's remark to the effect that he and his three fellow-members of the board should be legislated out of office had influenced the action of yesterday, said: "It may have pointed out the need of early steps."

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH LETTER.

Cotton Mather Tells of the Plan to Capture and Sell Into Slavery Penn and the Quakers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 7.—Mrs. Juliet Riley of Muncie, Ind., has in her possession a letter written by Cotton Mather, one of the first Colonial Governors of Massachusetts, in which he vigorously excoriates the Quakers and proposes a plan by which their leader, William Penn, may be captured. The letter is dated Boston, Sept. 3, 1682. It came down to Mrs. Riley through Massachusetts relatives. It has just been given out for publication in newspapers in this section. The full text is as follows:

"To ye aged and beloved John Higginson: there be now at sea a skipper, (for our friend Esasias Holderoft of London did advise me by the last packet that it would sail some time in August,) called ye Welcome, (R. Green was master,) which has aboard a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxtell of ye brig Porpoise, to waylaye ye said Welcome as near ye coast of Codd as may be, and make captives of ye Penn and his ungodly crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshipe of these people.

"Much spoil can be made by so doing, and taking ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices, in rumme and sugar. We shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people. Yours in the bowels of Christ,

"COTTON MATHER."

HE ENJOYS THE POOR HOUSE.

The Singular Case of a Well-to-Do Citizen of Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 7.—An old man, who said his name was Thompson, applied to the county court six months ago to be sent to the poor farm. He had a letter from Chief of Police Broder,, in which it was stated that the bearer had been a resident of the county for more than thirty years. He was sent to the County Almshouse.

Two weeks ago it was learned that the old man's name is not Thompson, and he is not a pauper. He is the father of George Maxfield, a prosperous young business man of this city, and is himself quite wealthy. When he went to the poor farm he told his son he was going to the country to visit his relatives. He wrote a letter to his son occasionally, in which he said he was having a good time, and would continue the visit.

The son went to the poor farm upon discovering that his parent was there, and tried to induce him to return home, but he refused. He would stay in the poorhouse, he said, until he died.

Iowa Iron Works Sold for Debt.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 7.—The Iowa Iron Works, at which the torpedo boat Ericsson and the revenue cutter Windom were constructed, went under the Sheriff's hammer yesterday for $43,000 to the German Bank, holder of a mortgage for $57,000. The plant cost $150,000.

AN EXPLOSION IN A CAB

Mysterious Occurrence of Saturday Night Which Puzzles the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct.

CAB'S WINDOWS SHATTERED.

All Theories as to the Cause Fail, but the Remains of the Substance Will Be Examined by the Bureau of Explosives.

An explosion in a cab Saturday night which broke the glass of the cab windows and tore into shreds some of the clothing of Jacob Schnitzer, the only occupant, is shrouded in mystery, though the police worked on it all day yesterday. The Bureau of Explosives, to which the problem will be submitted to-day, may not throw much light upon it.

Mr. Schnitzer was leaving the Lotos Club, of which he is a member, about midnight and took a coupé from the stable of H. Willis of 2 and 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, to go to his home, at 112 East Seventy-third Street. He opened the door of the cab himself, and it was closed by a man named Sullivan, the driver of another cab. The cab had not gone quite a block, when an explosion occurred at Mr. Schnitzer's feet. The cab windows were broken and the doors blown open. Patrick Hagan of 227 East Forty-fifth Street, the driver, was thrown forward between the horses. Mr. Schnitzer came out of the vehicle with his trousers from the knee down torn into shreds. He was unhurt. He had his arms in such a position at the time of the explosion that his face was protected, but the sleeves of his coat were covered with orange-colored spots.

The explosion made such a noise that persons in the nearby residences heard it and opened their windows to see what was the trouble, while several policemen rushed to the place. There was a strong, sulphurous smell in the air about the cab, which cleared away soon, though it clung for some time to the cushions. When Detectives Quinlan and Kern of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station examined the vehicle they found the interior and the pieces of broken window glass covered with a greasy-looking yellow deposit. Under the forward seat they found some broken bits of very thin glass, some paper, a cork, and a string. The glass had evidently been part of what chemists call a test tube, with not more than an ounce of some liquid in it. The paper appeared to have been a wrapper.

Many theories as to what the explosive was have been taken up and abandoned. The idea that it was sulphuric acid is confuted by the fact that sulphuric acid does not explode. When mixed with water there is a great increase of temperature in the mixture, sufficient, perhaps, to burst a corked bottle containing it, but the increase in temperature takes place immediately, and at the time of the mixture. Several druggists seen yesterday said no ebullition of such a quantity of sulphuric acid, no matter how confined, could produce such an explosion. The remains of the test tube and the paper will be submitted to-day for examination by the Bureau of Explosives, as will the yellow deposit.

The cab in which the explosion occurred was cleaned out at the stable at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. After that time it was occupied only by A. O. Duncan, a performer at Keith's Theatre, who went to the Lotos Club to an entertainment; by Henry Willis, son of the owner of the vehicle, who drove back from the club to the stables, and by Mr. Schnitzer. Mr. Duncan is a ventriloquist, and uses no explosives in his performance. Patrick Hagan, the driver, says he did not leave the driver's seat from the time he took it at the stable, shortly after the cab was cleaned, until he was thrown forward by the explosion. The police say, however, that he got down and left the vehicle while at the theatre, waiting for Mr. Duncan. It was reported that the police were looking for Sullivan, the man who closed the cab door for Mr. Schnitzer, but this is not true. Capt. Stainkamp of the Twenty-third Precinct said last night that Sullivan was known to the police as another cab driver, and was not suspected of any connection with the affair. The Captain also said he put no credence in the theory that the explosion was caused by cab drivers in the recent strike or their sympathizers.

Mr. Willis, owner of the cab, says he has never had any trouble with the strikers, and the police say the latter would not mistake one of his cabs for one belonging to the New York Cab Company, against which they were striking. The theory that the explosive was left in the cab by some occupant by accident is vitiated by the fact that all who occupied the vehicle after it was cleaned at the stable are known, and by the further fact that a test tube is the last thing that an explosive, or, indeed, any other liquid substance, would be put in for transportation. A solution of nitroglycerine is sometimes prescribed, say the druggists, for heart affections, but the solution is far too weak to cause any kind of an explosion.

AN OLD MAP OF PALESTINE.

Discovery of One That Was Made In The Fifth Century.

SUPERIOR, Wis., March 7.—Information has been received here of a find which will undoubtedly be of great interest to those interested in ancient Egypt and the Holy Land. In a letter to a friend in this city—the Rev. Putnam Cady—Edwin S. Wallace, the United States Consul at Jerusalem, tells of an important discovery of a map of that country made in the fifth century. Mr. Wallace, in referring to the find, says, in a letter dated Feb. 8:

"I have been on a five days' trip east of the Jordan. There has been a valuable archaeological find at Medeba, a town an hour beyond Mount Nebo. The find is an old map, laid in beautiful mosiac—a map of Egypt and Palestine made in the fifth century. All the names of the places are given. As soon as I heard of it and could get away I went to Medeba, hoping to photograph the map, but the men in charge wouldn't let us do it. However, they let us look at it all we wanted.

"It is a great find, in my opinion, and would have been greater had the ignoramuses not allowed a lot of it to be destroyed before they thought it worth while to preserve it. Most of Palestine is intact, and it may have great effect upon the settling of some of the reputed holy places."

Walling Appeals for Mercy.

ALEXANDRIA, Ky., March 7.—Alonzo Walling, under sentence of death here for complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, sent an appeal for mercy to Gov. Bradley last night, in which he says he had all along expected Scott Jackson to confess and clear him, but has now given up that hope. He says Jackson told him he intended to kill the girl, but he (Walling) did not believe him, and does not now know how she was killed.

MONEY LOCATED BY A DREAM.

Iowa Girl Finds $600 Buried in a Tin Can Under a Tree.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, March 7.—Miss Gertie Tressler of Knoxville had a dream that so impressed itself upon her mind that she followed the instructions the next day, and in the rear of the yard found buried under a tree a tin can containing $600.

She says she had dreamed of the money before, but her visions were not clear enough to enable her to locate it.

The family is at a loss to know how the money came in the yard, and the only explanation the young woman will hazard on the subject is that it was placed there by an uncle now dead.

THE OLDEST MAN ON EARTH.

He Died Friday in Guadalajara at the Age of 154.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 7.—Jesus Campeche, thought to be the oldest man on earth, died on Friday, and, according to his affirmation and other testimony, he was 154 years old. He said he was born in Spain in 1742 and came to this country when he was twenty-four years old. He was living with his great-great-grandson and had copies of the church register at Valladolid, Spain, showing the date of his birth and baptism. According to these papers, he was born Dec. 12, 1742. He related incidents which occurred in the last century, showing that he had told the truth or had stored his mind well with the happenings of that time.

A priest in the church which he attended, who is now eighty-four years old, says he remembers Campeche as being an old man when he was a little boy.

INGERSOLL USES HIS FISTS.

Knocks Down a Chicago Man Who Probably Meant to Rob Him.

CHICAGO, March 7.—While Robert G. Ingersoll was on his way to the theatre last evening he was stopped by a beggar who asked for money in a rough manner, saying: "I am hungry and want some money."

By stepping to one side Mr. Ingersoll managed to pass the man.

He had only taken a few steps, however, when the beggar, who was described by the witnesses as being "big enough to eat the Colonel up," grabbed him by the arm, and said, "I tell you I want some of your money."

With this he caught Mr. Ingersoll by the arm and turned him half around.

For a moment the Colonel was taken aback by the sudden attack. The man was fast pushing him toward a dark doorway, so the witnesses say.

The Colonel promptly realized that he was in danger from a footpad, and struck out with both fists. With his left he hit his assailant a staggering blow on top of the head, with his right he hit him on the point of the jaw, and knocked him to the sidewalk.

KILLED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Woman in Indian Territory Shot on That Charge.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 7.—The particulars of the cold-blooded murder of a woman charged with being a witch at Stonewall, Indian Territory, a few days ago reached here to-day.

Mrs. Mary Gilchrist, a daughter of Judson Collins, died last Wednesday. It was charged that her death was caused by witchcraft. Lucy Factor, a woman of the neighborhood, was named as the witch whose magic spells had done the evil deed. Mr. Gilchrist, husband of the dead woman, and a friend, went to the home of the woman and shot her to death. All are Indians. Gilchrist and his companion were arrested by the tribal authorities, but soon released, not even being bound over for trial.

TEN COMMANDMENTS AS LAW.

Representative Walters Pushing His Bill in the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—Notwithstanding the scores of letters of commendation and ridicule, Representative Walters will to-morrow push his bill to enact the Ten Commandments into law to third reading. To-day's mail brought a vigorous protest against the seventh commandment from a Sunday laborer of Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. E. B. Moore, a Quakeress of Prairie Centre, Kan., writes and thanks God that he has raised up Mr. Walters for this noble reform. She writes: "Blessed is that Nation whose God is the Lord. I thank God that there is one man in this Nation who is willing to stand by the right."

Irreverent members are preparing to load the bill down with ridiculous amendments, but Walters is not disturbed. One is to make it unlawful to covet thy neighbor's bicycle, and a long-suffering poker player will offer as the eleventh section: "Thou shalt not be shy in a jackpot."

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and on the Pacific coast. It has fallen in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. The area of high pressure covers the regions east of the Mississippi, the barometer being highest over New England. The barometer is relatively high to the north of Montana, and an area of low pressure covers the Central Rocky Mountain region.

Local showers are reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and light snows from the Northwest and Northern Rocky Mountain stations.

Generally fair weather will continue from North Carolina northward over New England with slowly rising temperature. The cloudiness will increase in the Central Valleys, with showers to-day or to-night, and snow will prevail in the upper lake region and the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	36	26	27
6 A. M.	39	22	26
9 A. M.	42	23	24
12 M.	43	26	27
4 P. M.	51	30	31
6 P. M.	44	30	31
9 P. M.	39	28	31
12 P. M.	36	26	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28¼
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	42
Corresponding date last twenty years	35

BALLINGTON BOOTH'S REPLY

Letter in Answer to His Father Which the Salvationists Did Not Make Public.

WHY HE LEFT THE ARMY.

He Speaks Strongly of Coercion and Gen. Booth's Dislike of American Institutions and of an Attack on His Wife—A Big Demonstration to be Held To-night.

The Volunteers of America will celebrate their first anniversary to-night with a monster demonstration at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Commander Booth has at last consented to break the long silence in regard to the Salvation Army, and in reviewing the progress of the new movement, he will prove that the events of the past twelve months have fully justified his action, which culminated in his separation from the Army. At the time that the trouble was at its height Ballington Booth made a statement at headquarters that he would never do or say anything against the Salvation Army. He will not depart from the pledge, and in his talk to-night will confine himself strictly to facts. In doing this, he will of necessity refer to his reply to the letter of Gen. Booth, written to him on March 13. This letter was printed in full in the newspapers at the time, but the Salvationists did not make public Ballington's reply.

Ballington Booth was urged by his friends to send a copy of his reply to the press as a matter of self-defense, but in spite of their entreaties he has withheld his defense until this time. A small pamphlet will soon be issued by the Volunteers for "private circulation" entitled, "The Unpublished Letter."

Commander Booth's Letter.

The following is Ballington Booth's letter to Gen. Booth:

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 4, 1896.

To Gen. William Booth:

My Dear Father—I take first opportunity to write. I have received your long letter written with your own pen, and although you will recall the fact that you have been in constant communication with other members of the family, with the single exception of a cablegram from Bombay, this is the first communication we have received from you for nearly eight months.

Let me first express our appreciation for the time and thought your letter indicates, and the desire, all too late, inadequate though it be, to explain your position toward us.

1. Your letter expresses so much surprise and pain, which seems to us strange when this eight months of silence is in itself a proof that you knew our feelings were the same as those expressed in the interviews with you in New York. You will recall that at that time we said to you: "Your attitude toward us looked as though you cared little whether you saved or lost us to the concern." Nothing has transpired since that date to change the opinion we then held on this point, absolutely nothing.

The Facts as to a Dismissal.

2. You say in your letter: "You are not dismissed; you are still a Salvation Army officer. I have not accepted your resignation."

In reply to this let me state briefly:

a. Your own letter is addressed to ex-Commander Booth.

b. I am spoken of in your official documents here and elsewhere as such.

c. Herbert and Eva stated emphatically they were empowered with a brief to ask or demand I give up my position, and Herbert's own words were, (and I quote:) "That (the authority) you can have before 12 o'clock, for I am empowered to give you the alternative."

d. Eva said on the following Tuesday, and I quote from her own words: "But he (Ballington) named these as simple conditions which he might accept and would not promise to go to London if they granted," (which was not the case,) and continues: "So as Commissioner I had to refuse such terms. When he refused to obey these orders there was no alternative but to have him removed from his command. He promptly accepted his dismissal."

e. Two staff officers with me and two with the Salvation Army were witnesses to our testimony that they demanded our keys and offices, for upon arriving at headquarters at 11:45 on the night of dismissal we told them, and in their presence gathered our personal effects and left our keys on our respective desks at 2:45 A. M., with a letter stating that as they had demanded them we handed them over. Have they sent a copy of that letter to you?

"3. You have inferred, as also London's representative stated, that we did not answer your cablegram or cablegrams sent from Bombay. Upon Emma's arrival in New York, she told the representatives of the press distinctly that in London they (she and others) had 'veiled the facts from the General,' and that he had not known the circumstances. This was the very thing we asked and stipulated should not be done. W. B. B.'s cablegram to the effect that he had not informed you of the contents of our letter occasioned us the greatest surprise and indignation, and we at once cabled Bramwell, insisting that he notify you, or that we would. This is why you think we failed to answer your cablegram. We answered them to London fully, and sent scores of cablegrams. If the contents were kept from you, surely we, not knowing your whereabouts, could hardly be held responsible for the facts being veiled from you.

Reasons for His Course.

"4. You ask whether we 'have any just and reasonable' reasons for taking our present course. Father, we can scarcely believe that you have received an intelligent report of the action and policy of London's representatives in this case. Why, if nothing more had transpired since our unjust dismissal than what has appeared, (and to the army's damage, continues to appear,) in the press and The War Cry and other army publications, then had sufficient taken place to justify our forbidding any entertainment of propositions to return.

"a. Witness the shameful and slanderous analogy between us and our action, and that of Moore, in Bramwell's cablegram. Now, all know how unjust and cruel was this public stab, and even your own Brigadiers asked that it might be stopped. Was that brotherly? and is it fatherly to let it go down into history as your view of the case concerning your son, because I (Ballington) have no official paper to correct its falseness?

"b. Again recall your own misleading cablegram to New York and Pacific Coast Cry. You say: 'I have never permitted the

close relationships of family love which have subsisted between me and my children to secure for them any preference in the affairs of the kingdom of God.' We have never asked at any time for any preference, and you know it, and we never asked for any in our letter of Jan. 31, and you did not show us any when in America. Continuing, you say: 'You will show no want of patience with those who have fallen beneath an almost unparalleled weight of temptation and flattery.' Though it pains us to say it, we brand this as not only a false representation of the situation, but a purposely directed imputation which Salvation Army people all over the world must know is made to cover the truth; besides, it imputes evil motives to us. Does our work of twenty-three years among the most lost and most low characterize us as particularly susceptible to 'weight of temptation and flattery'? Until you came to this country our platforms were kept free from those who could compliment and flatter. Oh, General, we never expected you could write of us in this manner, and before those who know it to be unfounded.

"c. Eva's printed statements, in which she characterizes all my assertions as false; also her assertions, evidently made to Bramwell, denying our statements concerning the interview; she denies everything.

"d. The manifesto from London calling upon the troops to 'pray for the wanderers.'

Reflections Cast upon Him.

"e. Regard Bramwell's last message to the effect that London's representatives acted wisely and patiently, and again that 'they did the utmost that affection and loyalty could dictate,' and this after they (Nicol excluded) had heaped curses upon our heads, said: 'Our brethern on foreign shores would blast us,' I should 'come to the stage, the dunghill, and the devil,' and 'Maudie, with her children, to the streets,' and even cast the damnable reflection upon our mother's son by stating before Nicol (who tried in sight of us both to check them) that it had been asked whether I was a 'Booth' or adopted, or came into the family like George Simpson. Not one word appears in your letter, in the Chief of Staff's, or in any published statement, expressing sorrow concerning the above uncalled-for and un-Christianlike, and we think we may rightly add, unprecedentedly unjust, action.

Attack on Mrs. Booth's Character.

"f. Further, the policy to blind the people and prejudice officers and friends against us is so wrong and false. Take but two examples:

"1. A letter sent from a staff officer at headquarters stating that insanity was in the Booth family and had culminated in Ballington Booth. The officer, though a prominent gentleman, wrote the Commissioners, has not been reprimanded or dismissed.

"2. A letter which we have in possession contains a vile and slanderous story, being an attack upon dear Maud's moral character, handed to the press by staff officers in the army.

"Now, if these manifestoes and statements are fair and righteous, (and we allude primarily to those sent by you and your representative to the press,) then we are not fit and proper persons to be received back into the Army, and in seeking to get us back you are false to your own principles:

The Reasons Given.

"But you know the reasons why we were unable to promise to accept another command.

"1. The use of tobacco by soldiers was only quoted as one in which our opinions were set at naught.

"2. The forcing of our judgment on the question of adding Montana and other sections of States to Canada was in itself a proof of further friction and difficulty had we accepted another command.

"3. The fact that we had not been consulted and that the most important and far-reaching of National appointments had been made without our knowledge, as also social schemes like the one in India, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"4. The fact that we were distinctly and repeatedly promised opportunity of revising 'rules and regulations,' but that they continued to be made without any reference to our opinion, though we should be expected to enforce and carry them out.

"These and the personal reasons and many others made it impossible for us to serve under international any longer. We did not feel it would be honest and sincere to take another command, under these conditions. We conscientiously felt that the proposition of our letter was the only right one, and it could have been carried out without the publicity and shipwreck which the coercion has occasioned. You will remember that in this letter we said we would go through our farewell as quietly and expeditiously as possible, would then retire for a rest, and the new Commissioners could have got well hold before our decision became public. As we repeated to Eva and stated to London, we intended to remain Salvationists, but London's representatives scorned and laughed at the idea. In fact, Eva said she never wanted 'to see the scratch of my pen or my face again.'

Could Not Accept Another Command.

"5. Your quotation from our letters of three years ago only substantiates the fact which we state in ours. It was not that we were unwilling to leave America. This was not the point at issue, (though you have made it appear such in your manifesto.) Since that date you have visited this country, and much has transpired between us and international headquarters, and between you and ourselves personally, which entirely altered the case, making it impossible for us to accept another command had one been offered.

"Again, you quote from our address of welcome at Carnegie reception to you. This is evidence that we received you loyally and lovingly, and in the right spirit, but what transpired after that changed circumstances. As to the cablegram we sent you before you sailed to Africa, we received one from London urging us to send it, and in it we merely wished you well on your trip, and with the memory of the bitter, disappointing chapter your trip here formed to us, we said we hoped it would excel the one in this country. But that cablegram cannot ever be taken, dear father, as an attempt to make you feel that we were feeling all right, especially, (and you will remind Bramwell of this, for he asks, strangely, why we did not write before about your treatment of us in America,) especially, I repeat, as it closely follows several long personal letters to yourself on the private matters and feelings, of which we have copies. If you thought matters were all right, how is it that this is the first letter we have had for eight months, while Herbert, for instance, says that he has heard from you almost every other mail?

Not the Cause of the Trouble.

"6. Concerning our change of appointment. This was not the cause of trouble.

"a. We said distinctly in our letter that this was not, and added, if it was so stated it would be false. See ours of Jan. 31.

"b. Of course we saw that orders to farewell came when you knew the estranged relationships between us, and had promised:

"1. Give us six months clear notice.

"2. To confer with us about successor.

"3. To advise with us as to 'Territory,' which you have not done. Coming when we had these feelings and shaken confidence, caused us to remark that it was like a checkmate to our lives.'

"c. Let me correct a misstatement in your letter. At the International Con ress, eighteen months ago (or about) not one word was said about our change of command with Bramwell. I, Ballington, suggested to Bramwell a change for Eadie, because of his unsuitability, but beyond that not a breath or intimation was given.

"d. Let me also remind you that you never spoke of our farewell or change of command when in America.

"e. We never said, to our knowledge, we were being recalled. We were most careful to state that the only orders we received were 'to relinquish our command.'

A Policy of Coercion.

"7. As to action of London's representatives, you are absolutely in error:

"1. Their policy was haste and coercion.

"2. Not one letter from Bramwell reached us in answer to ours of Jan. 31 until after Herbert, Eva, and Nicol had acted and culminated the whole affair.

"3. You say Bramwell did everything he could conceive as likely to succeed to secure a reconsideration of our decision. We ask, then, why did he not recall Herbert, as Maud and Nicol repeatedly cabled him to do, and give us time to consider Nicol's proposition? Did he not know that Nicol saw that Herbert only complicated the case, and told Herbert he was walking on thin ice, was a menace, and ought to go back, and got him back?

"4. Dear father, do not talk about Herbert's and Eva's tears. Write an expression of sorrow over their sneers, accusations, and curses.

The General's Dislike of America.

"5. We have not said one word against you in public or print. You know, however, that we could not contradict the statements that you disliked America, Americans, its institutions and flag. The very friends with whom you stayed would know that such contradictions on our part would be untrue. You showed your prejudice in so many ways:

"a. The American flag should not be carried at the head of parades. You spit on it, in fact.

"b. The eagle should not figure on our crest.

"c. You were angry because our house was decorated with National flags, done in the most innocent demonstration to please you by Maud and the children.

"d. You certainly corrected us if we had anything good to say of the country, (United States of America,) speaking of the superiority of the Britons.

"e. You fully intended (and said so) to amalgamate Canada and America for the avowed reason of breaking down the National feeling, though we assured you of the unity of spirit, but impossibility of amalgamation of National feeling. You brought your hand down over the map, and said, 'I will divide the two countries into three divisions, and break down this National feeling.'

"f. You said hard things about the American ministers, churches, and people.

"But enough. We will not here go further into the painful episode of your trip.

Whose Hearts Were Broken.

"And now, lastly, you speak of a 'broken heart,' and so does Eva in every letter she sends, but you altogether forget—and there is not so much as the scratch of a pen recognizing—our broken hearts. They send you cablegrams of fabulous length, which they have persuaded and spent hours (and in some instances, to our knowledge, almost days) in getting officers to sign, expressing to you profound grief and pain over our action. What action? The action is theirs, not ours.

"O General, we pray God to mercifully prevent any of your present Commissioners from being driven from you, your flag, and your confidence, as we, your son and daughter, have been. Oh, that Nicol would speak! He knew in his inmost soul how we were treated. He was dealing with Edith, Marshall, and Eadie and others satisfactorily. He even won from us the assurance to consider coming to see you. He saw our difficult and complicated position, when Herbert returned with orders to act and fell in with the grievous error of accepting the talk and prejudiced representations of your son Ballington.

"I (Ballington) note all you say about dear mother. Had she lived, this would never have happened, and though we were not at her death bed, (as Eva has, publicly and repeatedly stated we were,) yet we stand by the same principles and the same God and the same warfare (though not beneath the same flag, which has been wrested from us,) as when she lived. May God vindicate us before the world, our father, and our estranged people.

"We have answered your letter, perhaps you will say imperfectly, but even though in the haste of the King's business, for we have a movement to watch and advance, yet we can truly add sincerely, God bless you, father. We remain, your grieved and affectionate son and daughter,

"BALLINGTON BOOTH."

Since the close of the correspondence, it is said, Ballington Booth has not had a message or a written line from his father or any member of his family, excepting his sister, the "Marechale," Catharine Booth-Clibben, who opened the work in France, and who has written him a letter full of sisterly sympathy and love.

Trying to Kill National Feeling.

Ballington Booth's letter refers to Gen. Booth's dislike of American institutions. One of the most serious disturbances during Gen. Booth's visit to the United States, it is said, was over the placing of several of the Northwestern States in the Canadian command. These States have now petitioned to be restored to the United States Division. Gen. Booth also ordered that Ballington have as little affiliation as possible with the churches, suggesting that he work independent of them. The Volunteers have made strong connections with churches in all the cities and the Salvationists have since followed their example in this direction.

The General, it is further asserted, positively prohibited Ballington from observing the National holidays or any of the patriotic events with any mention of them in The War Cry. Since then the Salvationists have made special features of both the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday. The Salvationists have stated that Gen. Booth never said anything against America and its principles; yet, in a letter sent to all the officers here during his visit, Gen. Booth stated, the Volunteers assert, that "the Salvation Army principles are diametrically opposed to the spirit of this country, and it must be brought under." On several instances in meetings since then, the Salvationists have sung "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and have made liberal use of the American flag.

At to-night's meeting the five hundredth officer will receive his commission and the three thousandth league defender will be announced. Regarding the financial standing, Lieut. Col. Crafts will announce that the assets exceed the liabilities about $5,000, represented largely in machinery and furniture; that there are over 200 posts in good working condition, and that the policy is to spend every available penny in opening up the work.

Mrs. Booth will take up part of the evening with a talk on her prison work and the standard of the Charlestown State Prison will be presented. A musical feature will be the singing of Commander Booth's Concert Group, a sextette of mixed voices. Among those who will also take part in the anniversary services are District Attorney Backus of Kings County, the Rev. Josiah Strong, Miss Grace Dodge, the Rev. Parks Cadman, and the Rev. A. H. Bradford, all of whom were instrumental in assisting the Booths in the formation of the Volunteers.

MRS. BOOTH AMONG SOLDIERS.

Services Held at Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth.

Mrs. Ballington Booth spent a large part of the day yesterday among the soldiers of the Fifth Artillery, who are stationed at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. In the afternoon she visited the latter post, with her secretary, Aide-de-Camp Jennie V. Hewes, and George Simonson of the Volunteer work at Fort Wadsworth. The little post-chapel was half filled with soldiers when she arrived. Capt. B. K. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. E. R. Hill, Miss Mary Watson, Lieut. G. G. Gattey, Mrs. Gattey, and several ladies of the post attended the services.

Mrs. Booth asked the soldiers to sing "America." Then she knelt on the platform and prayed. In her address she said she first decided to speak to the Fifth United States Artillery several months ago in San Francisco. She stood upon the railway platform and saw the train starting East with the regiment on board. She asked where it was going, and was told "East, to Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth." "Ah!" she said. "I wish I were going, too. I may have a chance to speak to the boys when I return." "I love to see you here before me, clad in blue," she said. "I might almost think you were Volunteers, although you wear a uniform that speaks of devotion to country, while ours speaks of devotion to God and country. It is just one year to-day since we first raised that motto. I am glad that we have been able to fulfill it. We believe in our country, but we believe its salvation depends upon the God who watches over all things."

At the close of the service, Mrs. Booth asked that all heads be bowed, and all sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," led by Mrs. Booth, kneeling on the platform. Then came the Lord's Prayer, and the soldiers were dismissed with the Volunteers' benediction.

Mrs. Booth and her secretary dined at Fort Wadsworth with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Sinclair, and proceeded to the assembly room in the barracks, where the evening service was held. The room had been decorated with flags. Mrs. Booth's subject was "A Sincere Religion." The room was crowded to the door, and an overflow meeting could have been held. Many of the officers of the post and their wives, and several civilian residents of Staten Island were present.

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CAST AWAY ON PLUM ISLAND

Four Young Negroes from West Meadows Who Went Fishing Wednesday Were Caught in the Heavy Storm.

HAD NO FOOD OR SHELTER.

They Were Compelled to Huddle Under Rocks—When Their Friends Found Them Saturday Three Were Unconscious—One May Die.

Four young colored men of Coney Island were cast away upon the unhospitable rocks of Plum Island during the storm of last Wednesday and nearly succumbed to cold and exposure before being rescued. One of the men, Edward Pierson, is in a precarious condition, and the others, "Buck" Jones, "San" French, and Frank Peters, will long remember their experience.

None of the young men is over twenty years old. They live in the colored colony at West Meadows, a short distance from Coney Island, and on the creek which leads to Sheepshead Bay. Wednesday afternoon they started for an afternoon's fishing in a dory 14 feet long, with a four-foot beam. It was rigged with a short mast carrying a lateen sail.

They sailed out through the inlet between Coney Island and the bay, and when they reached the open water let down their lines. The fishing was good, and they did not notice the sky. Suddenly they were startled by a strong puff of wind.

"Look out, boys!" shouted Jones. "Haul the sail down. Quick!"

Two of the men sprang to obey the order, but it was too late. The storm swept over the boat, and in an instant the sail and half the mast lay over the gunwale. Jones and Peters seized an oar apiece and kept the boat's head up to the wind. Soon the sail and broken mast were swept away.

The boat tossed about wildly, and a heavy squall of snow swept down upon them. It was so thick that they could not see ten feet ahead. After they had drifted for an hour or more, the boat grounded on Plum Island, three miles east of Coney Island.

None of the boys knew where they were. They sprang ashore, and in their excitement forgot to draw the boat upon the beach. They soon found that there was no sign of life on the island. While they were returning to the beach, Jones remembered that the boat had not been secured, and started on a run to fasten it. He reached the beach in time to see it drift away.

Not a shelter of any kind could be found and the four young fellows huddled together Wednesday night under the shelter of a rock. By Thursday the storm had abated somewhat, and they scattered to various parts of the island to signal for relief. A short pole was found, and to one end a shirt was tied and waved without avail to attract attention from a schooner which was passing about three miles away.

Toward nightfall of Thursday Jones became delirious. He wanted to jump into the water, and became so violent that the others had great difficulty in restraining him. Finally Peters and French tied his hands and feet and laid him under a rock. The boys had had nothing to eat for forty-eight hours. They had started with a jug of water and some crackers and cheese, but these had drifted to sea with the boat.

In the meantime the friends of the boys had begun to be anxious. "Tom" McDonald, in charge of the Stella Fishing Station, at Sheepshead Bay, with a friend, started out to look for them. They cruised about the bay and Barren Island all day Friday. Saturday morning they started out again, and sailed over to Plum Island, which they reached at noon. They found the boys huddled together, all unconscious except Peters, who could not speak. With the others, he was carried to the sloop, and the boys were taken to their homes.

Dr. Cochrane, who was called, said last night that he thought all would recover except Pierson. He was in a precarious condition last evening and his death was expected any time.

"If they had not come," said Peters last night, "we could not have lived another two hours. We had no fire and no shelter, and only kept from freezing by huddling together and throwing our overcoats over us."

Plum Island was purchased by the Government several years ago for a proving ground for explosives, but owing to the nature of the ground it was abandoned in 1895, and has been uninhabited ever since. It is one of the most forbidding islands on the Long Island coast, and, except for a small rocky portion, is mostly a marsh.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY LINE.

Dominion Officials Object to the Treaty for Its Determination.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—It is declared in official circles here that an examination of the treaty just signed at Washington by Secretary of State Olney and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, for the delimitation of the boundary between the Canadian Northwest Territories and Alaska makes an important surrender to the United States of what is here held to be indisputably Canadian territory. The Dominion Government has not yet assented to the ratification of the treaty, and it is probable that the matter will be carefully looked into before that is done.

Speaking of this matter a Dominion official said:

"As is well known, the 141st meridian of west longitude is, by treaty, the line of demarcation between British and American territory in the far Northwest of this continent. According to the surveys made jointly by Canada and the United States surveyors, under the charge of Mr. W. F. King, astronomer for the Dominion, and Gen. Duffield, Chief of the Geodetic and Coast Survey of the United States, the summit of Mount St. Elias is agreed to be 2.41 miles east of the 141st meridian; that is, it is nearly two and a half miles from the American boundary and in Canadian territory. A portion of the west slope, however, is on United States soil. In place of defining the boundary on the 141st meridian, the treaty provides that the line shall be run northward from the summit of Mount St. Elias for twenty miles until it there strikes the 141st meridian. In other words, Canada is giving to the United States a strip of territory two and a half miles wide at the base and running northward for twenty miles, gradually narrowing until it strikes the 141st meridian. In this territory there may be untold wealth.

"In the past, when boundary questions have arisen between Canada and the United States, this country has generally come out at the small end of the horn, as, for instance, in regard to the boundary in Maine and that abortion known as the 'Northwest Angle.' It may be contended that the summit of Mount St. Elias, as an initial point from which to run the boundary, would be more easily recognizable than a row of mounds, pillars, or monuments, but the principle is the same. It is a surrender of Canadian territory for which there appears to be absolutely no necessity.

"The duty imposed upon the Commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments under the treaty will be an arduous one, and the work will take years to perform. From the vicinity of Mount St. Elias northward for probably 500 miles the line will have to be run and marked every few miles with distinctive marks, either by earth mounds, cairns, or iron pillars. On the international boundary between the State of New York, Vermont, and the eastern townships the boundary is defined by iron pillars six feet high, placed a mile or so apart, and the same method of marking applies along a portion of the Manitoba boundary; over a greater portion of the prairies, however, mounds of earth have been substituted, and in the Rockies piles of stone are used. It is expected that the surveyors will run the line past Forty-Mile Creek, where the one hundred and forty-first meridian crosses the Yukon, a distance of about 175 miles further north, that is, where the meridian line crosses the Porcupine River, a tributary of the Yukon. Up to the present time observations for determining the position of the one hundred and forty-first meridian have been made at two or three points only. At Forty-Mile Creek (Fort Cudahy) there was a difference of but six feet between the Canadian and United States observers. At another point the difference was 600 feet. The treaty stipulates that in the work which has to be done under it, where the difference is less than 1,000 feet, such difference shall be split—a not unfair proposal. Where the difference exceeds 1,000 feet the representatives of both countries are to jointly determine the situation of the boundary."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CREWS.

The New Coach Is at Work Training Them for Contests.

Though the disappointment at the failure of Yale and Harvard to join with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia in a five-sided race has been keenly felt by all followers of the white and blue, they have taken the matter philosophically and have settled down to do their best against Cornell and Pennsylvania. They are not exactly contented with the idea of rowing Cornell after the Ithacans have already been through a four-mile pull. Defeat would mean much, and a victory would be inglorious because the beaten crew was not fresh, and so some of the oarsmen have a new proposition under consideration. It is to row a race with the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota, or even with some well-known athletic club eight, on or about the same date that Cornell rows Yale and Harvard. As yet this plan is mere talk.

Official action, it is expected, will be taken on the suggestion at the next meeting of the union.

The first month of Mr. Justus Cowles's coaching and the second month of the candidates' training have been practically completed. The men admire Mr. Cowles's methods, and follow out his instructions carefully. The new coach himself, it must be admitted, is not especially enthusiastic over the work of either the 'Varsity or freshman crew.

Applicants for seats in the boats have now been sifted down so that each crew has two eights. The 'Varsity sat last week very regularly as follows: First Boat—Bow, Capt. Pressprick; No. 2, Putnam; No. 3, Elmer; No. 4, Shattuck and Lewis; No. 5, Prentice; No. 6, Shattuck and Cochrane; No. 7, Longacre; stroke, E. Pierrepont. Of this crew six oarsmen are experienced. Capt. Pressprick, former Capt. Prentice, Orleans Longacre, and Stroke Pierrepont have rowed together for three years—in 1894 on their freshmen eight, in 1895 on the 'Varsity, victorious over Cornell and Pennsylvania, and in 1896 on the defeated crew. A. W. Putnam was a substitute on the 1895 eight. He likewise gained a great deal of rowing knowledge coaching the '93 'Varsity. Charles Elmer, at No. 3, was Captain of the '99 freshman crew last year. In the second boat are Machen, a member of the '98 freshman eight; Tilt and Oddie, both of the '99 freshman boat; Morrow, Collins, and Einstein. These men are shifted quite frequently, sometimes displacing men in the first boat. All the candidates are now doing the full stroke, including the slides. The men swing well together.

The freshman boats are as follows: First Eight—Bow, Mortimer; No. 2, Rionda; No. 3, Erdal; No. 4, Jones; No. 5, McKey; No. 6, Edson; No. 7, McVintock; stroke, Southack. Second Crew—Bow, Kapke; No. 2, Walters; No. 3, Catlan; No. 4, Kellogg; No. 5, Boyesen; No. 6, Finnegan; No. 7, Gardiner; stroke, Pitt. Gramm is also still retained as a possible oar. They are an extremely heavy lot, averaging at least 165 pounds. They are coached along the same lines as the 'Varsity by Stroke Pierrepont, Capt. Pressprick, and Putnam, in turn. Coach Cowles also looks them over very frequently.

The Nonpareil Boat Club has offered the oarsmen the use of their clubhouse on the Harlem for the first part of the season on the water. If the Hudson cannot be used with safety, it is the purpose of the Union to accept the kindness of the Harlem River Club.

TWENTY-SECOND'S MARKSMEN.

Result of the Twenty-prize Match for Non-Winners.

The Twenty-Prize Match for non-winners was completed at the Twenty-second Regiment rifle ranges Saturday night. The conditions were: Open to all members of the rifle club who had never won a prize in any previous match; five shots standing at 200 yards, and five shots prone at 500 yards.

The winners and their scores are as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private W. H. Weeks, Co. G.	21	24	45
Private W. J. Turner, Co. A.	22	22	44
Private F. G. Roberts, Co. I.	21	23	44
Private E. A. Pratte, Co. H.	19	25	44
Private V. B. Depierris, Co. H.	22	21	43
Private E. L. Purdy, H Corps.	22	21	43
Corp. G. W. Heinig, Co. A.	20	23	43
Corp. W. S. Cairns, Co. I.	20	22	42
Sergt. C. H. Smith, Co. I.	20	21	41
Corp. W. E. Cheevers, Co. H.	21	19	40
Private J. P. Corrigan, Co. I.	20	20	40
Private W. J. Corrigan, Co. G.	20	20	40
Private J. J. Dean, Co. H.	21	18	39
Private M. B. Mendell, Co. I.	21	18	39
Private F. E. Dewey, H Corps.	21	18	39
Private A. Hoffheimer, Co. H.	20	19	39
Private C. H. Weeks, Co. H.	16	23	39
Lieut. C. E. Asten, Co. C.	19	19	38
Sergt. N. B. Doubleday, Co. E.	18	20	38
Private T. J. Steen, Co. E.	18	20	38

THE PRINCE OF WALES BEATEN.

His Yacht, the Britannia, Defeated by the Ailsa.

HYERES, March 7.—A large crowd witnessed the yacht race here to-day for the Town Prize of 1,550 francs. The sun was shining brightly. At the start the wind was fluky, but later settled into a fine westerly breeze. The course was the same as that sailed over yesterday—three times around an eight-mile triangle. The race was won by Mr. A. Barclay Walker's Ailsa, which defeated the Britannia, the owner of which, the Prince of Wales, was aboard during the race. The Ailsa beat the Britannia by seven minutes.

In the race for small-raters, over the same course, the Samphire, owned by Col. A. Paget and Mr. Ogden Goelet, beat the French yacht Malgret out by half a minute.

Connolly, the Pugilist, Here.

Edward Connolly, the lightweight pugilist of Brunswick, N. S., arrived here yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. He fought seven rounds on Jan. 28 in London with "Dick" Burge, the English champion. Burge weighed in at 145 pounds or welter weight, and Connolly at 132 pounds. He says that the fight was broken up by the crowd, who sympathized with Burge, in the seventh round, and decared a draw, though he had his man "going." He wants to fight "Kid" Lavinge, and says he will weigh in at the ringside for any purse acceptable to Lavinge. James Kelly came with him. They were met at the pier by "Tom" McManus and "Jim" Foley of Boston, and "Mike" Sears of Providence.

Fancy Dress Carnivals.

There will be a fancy dress carnival at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink on Thursday night. There will be vaudeville performances on the ice, a carnival procession, Maypole, and serpentine dances, drills, and trick bicycle riding. Among those who have engaged boxes and seats are William C. Whitney, Thomas Kelly, Mrs. Peter Cooper-Hewitt, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. Reeves Merritt, Miss Hamilton, the Misses Hewitt, Hamilton W. Cary, C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy, and Mrs. John D. Prince.

Entries for the Broadway Stakes.

Secretary McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club announces the following entries for the race for the Broadway Stakes of $5,000 for three-year-olds, distance one mile and a sixteenth, to be run at the Spring meeting:

Algol, Buddha, Challenger, Cleophus, Don de Oro, George Kessler, Horoscope, Lithos, Ogden, Orestes, Sunny Slope, The Friar, and Voter.

Harvard-Princeton Baseball.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—The following dates have been fixed for the Harvard-Princeton baseball games: May 15, at Princeton; May 29, at Cambridge, and in case of a third game, June 1 or 2, on neutral grounds.

Benefit to Jack McAuliffe.

A testimonial concert was tendered to Jack McAuliffe at the Star Theatre last evening. A number of professionals, including John L. Sullivan and Sam Ryan, participated. The theatre was crowded, and a handsome sum was realized.

AT THE HOTELS.

Nelson Morris of Chicago is at the Plaza.

Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., is at the Grand Union.

H. O. Bax Ironside of the British Embassy at Washington is at the Waldorf.

The Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn of St. Stephen's College is at the Park Avenue.

Adjt. Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont and Eugene Tompkins of Boston are at the Holland.

Walter Damrosch and Mme. Gadski of the German Opera Company are at the Cambridge.

William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., and Samuel Sothern of Boston are at the Manhattan.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford and S. N. D. North of Boston are at the Murray Hill.

C. Downing Tows of Washington, D. C., and Edward Hils of St. Louis are at the Buckingham.

Dennis Ryan of St. Paul and C. S. Billings and J. M. Cooper of Rochester are at the Marlborough.

E. O. Oliver of Chicago, C. J. Mason of Boston, and W. R. Harrow of London are at the Everett.

John Newman of Boston, William C. Gilson of Philadelphia, and S. G. Godfrey of Washington are at the Normandie.

A. W. Clancy of Chicago, Richard Gordon of St. Paul, Minn., and Dexter Fairbanks of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Windsor.

John C. Bancroft and Samuel D. Warren of Boston, and Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew of Liverpool, F. O. Boylan of Chicago, H. R. Childs of New York, B. H. Miller, and Miss Miller of Quincy, Ill., are at the Brevoort.

William H. Irish of Boston, F. V. Hubbard of Baltimore, Arthur Dyer of Albany, and James B. Dayton of Trenton, N. J., are at the Astor.

Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis, Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; G. S. Beadle, silks; Hotel Metropole.

Cohn Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Cohn, woolens, 21 White Street; Hotel Vendome.

Fisk, D. B. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Trasher, flowers and feathers; 530 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods; G. Ehle, dry goods; C. A. Vencille, represents; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Joseph, woolens; Hoffman House.

Havens & Yeddes Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; E. Havens, domestics and white goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; H. King, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. D. Kohn, clothing and woolens; A. W. Kohn, tallors' trimmings; 216 Church Street; Holland House.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Lamson, laces and ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, flannels and blankets, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

MacInnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; T. E. Mandel, dry goods; T. L. Mandel, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; G. S. Black, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sharlenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. Robinson, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Skinner, The Brothers & Wright Clothing and Shoe Company, Denver, Col.; G. W. Skinner, clothing; 571 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; H. Beadell, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strouss, Eisendroth & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; L. Eisendroth, pants and shirts; 24 White Street; Hoffman House.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloaks and dry goods; Gilsey House.

Sullivan & Stampfer, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, silks, cloaks, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, silks and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Williams, The, & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Martin, silks and velvets, 335 Broadway; Stuart House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 434 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, represents, 434 Broadway; Holland House.

SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION.

Trophies of Field, Forest, and Stream Will Be Shown.

The loan and trophy exhibit at the sportsmen's show, which opens next Saturday evening in Madison Square Garden, under the directorship of Mr. Alfred Chasseaud, will receive exhibits until the show opens.

The collection in this department will be one of interest and value. Some fine mounted specimens of the fauna of the North American Continent have already been procured and will be set up.

Sports will be particularly well represented. Princeton University will have on hand cups, banners, and championship footballs. The New Jersey Athletic Club will have likewise a collection of similar spoils of war.

There will be a magnificent exhibition of cups won in yachting races, among them the Goelet Cup and championship cups in rowing, including the exhibition of the National Association of American Oarsmen, and the Long Island Regatta Association, and the Harlem Regatta Association. Bowling prizes will for the first time be displayed. Skating trophies will also be exhibited.

There will be a large exhibit of the collections of various kinds of private individuals, including the tennis trophies of B. Spaulding De Garmendia, the champion racquet player; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford's game specimens, J. Walter Thompson's elk heads, and Theodore Roosevelt's mounted heads of American game.

Among the committee on this exhibit are Herman J. Oelrichs, H. A. Gildersleeve, George J. Gould, P. Cooper Hewitt, J. Walter Thompson, B. Spaulding De Garmendia, Clarence Hobart, George Work, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Howard Gould, Walter Camp, Benjamin T. Fairchild, Samuel W. Fairchild, Theodore Roosevelt, August Belmont, R. E. Peary, United States Navy; J. Pierpont Morgan, Edgar Murphy, Robert Bonner, Joseph Jefferson, and Gus Zimmerman.

Water and Oil.

From The Boston Christian Register.

It is said that water and oil will not mix. Yet The Christian Work mentions it as a curious coincidence that "most of the wealth accruing from the great oil business is in the hands of the Baptists." The stream that Mr. Rockefeller controls continues to flow generously for good objects.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 7.—The stables adjoining the American Hotel in this place were destroyed by fire this evening. Three horses and a number of carriages were burned. Loss, $5,000.

HUDSON, Mass., March 7.—Fire to-day in Bradley & Sayward's shoe factory caused $20,000 loss.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:30 A. M.—2,277 Third Avenue, S. Leighter; damage, $1,500.

3:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Edgecombe Avenue, M. Van Rensselaer; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—Audubon Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Bridget Coghlin; damage, $100.

6:12 P. M.—No. 24 Rector Place, William Daly; damage, $5.

8:35 P. M.—No. 5 Frankfort Street, New York Journal; damage, $500.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises. 6:23 | Sun sets. 5:59 | Moon sets. 11:31

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook. 10:19	Gov. Is'd. 10:36	H. Gate. ...
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 10:48	Gov. Is'd. 11:12	H. Gate. 12:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremer	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alliance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, N. Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

La Grande Duchesse, Savann

DR. RYLANCE ON THE BIBLE

He Says the Book Is Now Being Tried Sorely by Its Friends as Well as Its Enemies.

JONAH'S TALE AN ALLEGORY.

Eastern Peoples Often Used the Allegory to Teach Truth—Inquiry into Such Things, However, Is Trifling and Unprofitable.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance preached yesterday morning in St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, on "Fcolish and Perverse Handlings of the Bible." He read from the One Hundred and Nineteenth Psalm the words: "Thy Word is tried to the uttermost," and said that the Bible to-day is being sorely tried by friends as well as enemies. Its enemies pervert its statements, and are only too anxious to use against it the many claims made by overzealous Christians. He referred to the controversy regarding Jonah and the whale, and named Evangelist Moody as an offender in claiming more for the Bible than did the Book itself.

Dr. Rylance said the Bible records the sayings and doings of men who lived in semi-barbarous ages, sayings often shocking to the Christian mind, but it tells these things just as other histories tell of such things, and must not be charged with approving of them. "It is no more accountable for what is recorded in it than is Hume's history responsible for the enormities of Henry VIII. or Charles II.," he said.

"Going through its pages," said the preacher, "the unbeliever comes across records such as the murder of Uriah under the instruction of David, and the infidel reminds us that David was a man after God's own heart. But the infidel goes further. He publishes to the world what delightful things he has found in the Bible, so that he may convey to the mind that the Book is accountable for everything it records. The infidel lecturer will send a shudder through his audience when he recounts the things told in the Holy Bible, always mentioning the word 'holy' with a sneer."

Dr. Rylance said Church rulers in the past had instigated desolating wars to spread sectarian beliefs; had justified human slavery, repressed the advance of knowledge, and resisted the progress of liberty. They had also launched their anathemas against scientific discovery. And for all these abominations they had sought and found warrant and sanction in the Bible. This was effectively used by the infidel in spreading unbelief.

Jonah and the Whale.

"Now," said he, "for the wrongs it suffers at the hands of its friends. I complain that many of these friends occupy themselves with peculiarly curious questions. They debate whether the story of Jonah, for instance, is history or parable; whether Lot's wife really suffered the strange doom which the Old Testament seems to show she did; or whether Balaam's ass really rebuked its master in veritable human speech.

"This is really trifling. We may venture our guesses as to such matters, one guess coming about as near to the truth as another; but the truth discovered would be found of very little consequence to Christian believing and living."

The preacher said the Jonah story was probably an allegory, for Eastern peoples were fond of using allegory in teaching truth. "Jesus accepted traditions from other ages," he continued, "and used them when serviceable without venturing to inquire as to the amount of exact historical truth there might be in them. Such critical scrutiny would have unsettled the minds of those who heard Him speak, without profiting them in any way. We may believe that Jonah's story was a parable without leaving ourselves open to the imputation of disloyalty to our Divine Master. Never, my Christian brother, lead men to understand that the Bible's credibility as a whole depends upon your being able to explain every question that may arise in your mind when reading it."

Moody Saying Foolish Things.

Dr. Rylance described as the very foolish saying of a very wise man the statement attributed to John Wesley: "If I give up my belief in the Witch of Endor then I must give up my belief in the Bible altogether." Then he added: "But men are saying just as foolish things. Moody has been saying them very vehemently, and that unless we believe this, that, and the other queer thing, the Bible is of no account whatever."

Dr. Rylance said there is but a limited perception in our time of the truth that the Bible is not one book, but many, and that the authors of the different books stood on different elevations of spiritual culture.

"With these significant truths, interpreters of the Bible seemed to be unacquainted," he continued. "They plunge into its pages blindfolded, so to speak, and never ask themselves who said the thing they cite or what was the precise purpose of the utterance. It is enough that it was found in the Bible to be finally true. Marvelous! And this is going on in our pulpits. Every Christian scholar in the world is an infidel to that sort of thing."

Jesus Contradicted the Scriptures.

The preacher asked if those people are unaware that Jesus Himself contradicted certain precepts of the Holy Scriptures, and that the Old Dispensation fostered human slavery and allowed polygamy and concubinage, all of which Jesus rejected and denounced. He wanted to know whether the sayings of liars and hypocrites reported were also Divine because appearing in the Bible, and whether the utterances of all the disputers in the controversy of Job and his friends were equally just and true.

Dr. Rylance told of a woman coming to him in trouble, and saying: "Doesn't the Bible tell us that all our righteousness is filthy rags? Then all human moralities and virtues are worth nothing." He explained to her that the writer was deploring the vicious condition of the Jews, but added: "That is no reason why you and I should cease to believe in goodness."

"Theologians," said he, "have claimed that the inspired writers knew all there was to be known of nature. Scientists have destroyed all respect for that claim, and the result has hurt teachers of sacred Scripture. Your preachers are now occupied in explaining away all this. It is stupidly human. The Bible has no science. How could it have when science was not born until long after the writers of the Bible had gone to sleep? The foundation of faith is secure, and it is foolish for believers to fear for it at every advance in scientific discovery."

"God's truth was given us, not to satisfy the curious or meet all the requirements of the critic. It was given to us for instruction in righteousness, and as a solace in time of trouble. Purity of heart, goodness of life, aspirations after things heavenly; in these the Bible will aid us. It is the world's book of hope—hope for the weary and heavy laden, the disappointed and unfortunate, hope for those who draw nigh to death, hope for a blessed immortality for all who die in the Lord."

WELCOMES THE CONTROVERSY.

Dr. Gottheil Says It Presages an Awakening in Religions.

The Rev. Dr. Gottheil discussed "The Present Bible Controversy" in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning.

"It may seem strange," he said, "but I consider the present Bible controversy as a most important sign of the times. Bible controversies have occurred before. Paine, Voltaire, and even Spinoza have given rise to them. But the present controversy differs from those which preceded it. Twenty years ago the chief weapons against the Bible were those of ridicule. The scoffer had the public ear. The more ruthless his thrusts the more he was applauded. Now those who argue about the Book—most of them—express a desire to do justice to it and to place it in the right light. Now men of even the same creed differ about the Bible. A quarter of a century ago discussions were chiefly to prove or to disprove certain Church doctrines. To take away the Divine origin of all in the Bible was then to cut away the very foundation upon which the Church rested.

"Now the Book stands on its own dignity. The Book speaks for itself. The important question is how to read and interpret the Bible. Is it right to treat the Book of Ruth as you would a national idyl? Is Ecclesiastes only a collection of the sayings of sad skeptics, or must we say that because a sentiment occurs in this book it must be true? The present controversy is simply as to the manner of reading and interpreting the Book. There are those who say that the controversy is the beginning of the end of all religions and of the Bible. I say this is the end of the beginning—the end where the new life of religion begins.

"I hail the controversy with delight because it is a prophecy of a still greater freedom for the human mind—a star heralding the religion of the future. What divides us? We believe in the same Book, the same prophecies, and the same Psalms. The trouble lies in the assumed authority of the Book which the Book itself never claimed. Instead of separating the religions the Bible is now uniting them. The more the Bible is united with the intellectual and spiritual life of mankind the more powerful for good it will become."

SERMON ON THE PSALMS.

Dr. Abbott Says They Are Not Theological, But Poetical.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered another sermon in the series which have attracted such widespread attention. Next Sunday he will begin a series of supplementary sermons. The first sermon will be "The Bible as Literature: A Summary of Results." On March 21 he will speak on "The Message of Israel"; on March 28, "The Spiritual Contents of the Bible"; on April 4, on the same subject; on April 11, "The Bible and Christ."

The lecture last night was the second on "The Hebrew Hymnal." He declared that there was no theology whatever in the Psalms, but that it was possible to gather from them what the views of their authors were on the subjects of religious experience. Every phase of spiritual experience was illustrated in the Psalter, except the consciousness of immortality. The Psalmist knew nothing of future life.

Dr. Abbott in part said: "The Psalms are not theological. If they were they would not be poetical. But, just as we may out of Browning's poems, elucidate a Browning philosophy, so out of the Psalms we may construct a thought of God. Centuries before Hebert Spencer had come into the world with the convenient formula, 'We are in the presence of an infinite and eternal energy, from which all things proceed,' the Hebrew Psalmist had proclaimed the same truth.

"It is sometimes said that the Old Testament contains the conception that God is like man—and it is true that the Hebrew Psalter does impute to God experiences akin to those of men—love, joy, hope, regret. But it is not true that the Psalter anywhere represents God as a gigantic man. He is not represented anywhere in the Psalter as a great localized Divinity, dwelling in some central part of the universe and ruling it therefrom. There is nowhere a picture of the throne of God and the angels gathered about it, as you will find in the book of Revelation. The fundamental thought of the Hebrew Psalmist is the universal presence of Jehovah."

NEW JOURNALISM ATTACKED.

THE REV. E. S. TIPPLE ON SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPERS.

He Says They Are Dishonest, Impure, and Breeders of Crime—A Warning to His Congregation.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, preached a discourse last evening on sensational newspapers.

Recently, he said, a new foe had sprung up in the form of the sensational newspaper, the "up-to-date" newspaper, the so-called "new journalism." Those who had watched this new development of journalism were convinced that there were deeper depths of infamy reached every day, and still more deep depths reached every evening. Reputable papers were becoming aroused to the evil and were training their guns on the enemy.

"The time has come," he said, "for the pulpit to speak upon the question. The new journalism in the first place is untruthful. It is sensation before truth that it desires. The new journalism is dishonest, and often criminally so. Its death smirching fingers are at every doorlatch; it takes notes on the family altars.

"There is no more dastardly crime than the breaking up of a home, yet this crime goes on unchecked daily and we make no protest."

The new journalism, Mr. Tipple said, was impure and unholy. Whatever is impure and impious, is shown up with disgusting details.

"I arraign the new journalism," he said, "because it breeds crime. It is a noteworthy fact that child criminals are increasing in number, and the cause must be laid at the door of these papers which seek to picture youthful criminals and describe their doing in long accounts."

After referring to the fact that the Newark Library and other libraries and clubs had decided to exclude certain newspapers, Mr. Tipple said that the question was what respectable men were going to do about it. He advised them not to take to their homes or even to read these examples of new journalism.

GEORGIA MAN KILLED.

His Wife Says a Four-Year-Old Boy Shot Him—Story Denied.

McBEAN, Ga., March 7.—About sunrise this morning Michael Smith, living about four miles from McBean, went to his mother-in-law's, Mrs. oCvars, to see his wife, who had left him to live with her mother.

Admittance being refused by Mrs. Covars, Smith became abusive and fired into the house, when some one within shot him with a rifle, killing him instantly.

Smith's wife says her brother, a lad of four years, did the shooting, but Smith's mother says Mrs. Covars did it.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

Immense Destruction of Railroad Property in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The country along every watercourse in Central and Southern Indiana presents a scene of unprecedented devastation. The waters began to recede yesterday, and along the miles and miles of railroad tracks on the dozen different lines that have been washed out it soon appeared that the reported damage was little more than a forecast of the real destruction to railroad property. It is learned that 113 bridges and trestles over rivers, creeks, and gulleys are either down and washed away or so badly misplaced that days will be required to make the roads safely passable.

An entire train near Martinsville late yesterday afternoon came within a second of plunging into the swollen creek and a deep ravine. The locomotive was backing in front of the train, and when the tender struck the first span its weight alone caused the trestle to begin to sag. The engineer reversed his lever and pulled back on the track just as the bridge went down. Sixty lives were thus saved.

Woman's Sabbath Alliance.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance has just opened a permanent office in this city in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. Over 400 women are now active members, and the effort to organize auxiliary branches in different parts of the country has resulted in establishing auxiliaries in Washington, D. C.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Cleveland, Ohio, and in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city. The alliance has made arrangements to have special sermons on the Sabbath question preached in different churches each month.

POSTULATES OF RELIGION

Prof. Felix Adler Would Discard Shells of Doctrine and Keep the Moral Truths.

BASIS OF ALL IS CONSCIENCE.

The Necessity of the Belief in Free Will—Divergence of the Religion of To-day from That of the Past—The Perfect Society.

"Religion of To-day" was the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning. Prof. Adler has just returned from Chicago, where he has been for the past month, and in honor of his return a special musical programme was arranged for the morning exercises. The opening hymn, "Save Me, My God," furnished the lecturer with the text for his discourse.

"'Save me, my God!' This cry," said he, "has echoed from generation to generation on the lips of the highest and the humblest men, and arose from sincere devotion and intense conviction. Whence this unwithering interest in religion which persists even after permitting specific doctrine to pass under that name? It is not mere intellectual curiosity that turns our faces to the enchantress who dwells on the starry hills. It is not disloyalty to the teaching of science which impels us to come to religion that she may teach us what science cannot. I am well aware that nothing is knowable unless definitely ascertained by mathematical calculation, but the interest in religion evinced by man lies in the circumstance that he is not satisfied with what is knowable. Mankind cannot live by what is knowable. It is too paltry. Our anticipating instincts must lead us forth into the realm of the unknowable.

"Even common parlance, let alone philosophical speculation, makes a distinction between moral and scientific certainty. Certainty on moral grounds is true as conscience is, and any belief that can stand that test is valid. Any belief that appertains to conscience is true. On the ground of need, everything can be justified. The existence of angels and miracles has been justified, because of the need that was felt for them. In the hour of adversity, who has not had need of miracles? Anything and everything can be proposed or believed on the grounds of need. But only such as have the truth of conscience, that are as true as conscience, that stand or fall with logical reasoning, can be countenanced.

Free Will and Destiny.

"There are two examples of moral certainty that I would cite: First, is the belief in the freedom of the human will. I believe that I am the artificer of my destiny, the captain of my soul. All the weight of past generations superimposed upon me does not crush me, for I can live my own life. You would ask, How is it possible to prove that action is free, that heredity, evil examples, and environment are not responsible for the deeds of man? In answer, I would say that it is necessary to assume that we are free. Not to do so would be contravening the law. Sentence is passed on him who commits an evil act and not on those who set the evil example. Blame cannot be put on a tainted heredity or on environment. The man who is condemned carries it with the sentence.

"The second example of moral certainty is purpose—the belief that we have a holy purpose to fulfill in the world. Some one might ask, Do we know the world all that we should speak of the purpose of it all? We are parts of the whole world, and the law of the whole is in every part; hence we must assist in the process of development, promote the good, and work for a supreme good. If we are thus pledged to a supreme end, that end must be attainable. Otherwise conscience is an irrational guide. Yet, whenever we are bidden to resist evil, there is the underlying assumption that we can do so."

Prof. Adler then took up the causes of divergence between the religion of yesterday and that of to-day. "It has long been thought," he said, "that the mythical elements of religion as it has been furnished the most potent cause of divergence. I say that the mythical elements are the mere shell around the kernel, and it is because of the kernel that there is such divergence between the religion of to-day and yesterday.

"The kernel of Judaism and Christianity is their moral gospel, and that is not adequate. It does not respond to the requirements of the age. Thus it is that on moral grounds we must pass beyond the pale of Judaism and Christianity. The moral gospel of Judaism has ever been national morality. There was a time when political righteousness was the supreme end the Jews wished to attain. That sentiment gained ground and took firm root. It then dawned upon them that their country might outlast that of their neighbors if righteousness were to prevail. The wonderful dream that a nation may be immortal was thus brought into being. They called themselves the chosen people because they imagined themselves a deathless people, which had founded its life upon political righteousness. With the advent of Jesus of Nazareth their hope was doomed to disappointment. With His birth and death, individual and personal righteousness became the watchword, and out of the dismemberment of the Jewish nation two great religions sprang up, one standing for national and the other for individual righteousness.

The Perfect Society.

"The consequence of such sentiment can be readily seen when we but note that it has taken eighteen or nineteen centuries to arrive at a point when arbitration is spoken of, when collective righteousness is attempting to supersede personal. We are now searching for the happy combination where national righteousness will not prevail at the expense of individual righteousness, or vice versa.

"Our idea is not a King in Heaven, but a Kingdom in Heaven, and an infinite multiplicity of life, a commonwealth of rational existence, a republic of righteousness, and a perfect society. So, in addition to freedom of will and purpose, the third article to believe in is to better the future in the perfect society that is to be, and to work for it. That is the alpha and omega of religion.

"In conclusion," said Prof. Adler, "I wish to call your attention to one point—the profoundest theists have never believed that there exists beyond the skies a being of human lineaments. They have always regarded the figure of God which children pray to as a symbol, as a handle by which to lay hold of the thought of an Infinite Being, whose unfathomable depth no human mind can compass.

"Our symbol, the perfect society, must, therefore, also be kept as a symbol which signifies a thing vaster than life, deeper than thought, that is not real in the probable sense, but that must be made real, and according to which we must shape human conditions. The more constantly we live with this thought of life before us, the nobler we become. It frees our hearts, it breaks our spirits' fetters, and it fills our souls with joy and peace."

ROMAN CATHOLIC HISTORY.

Dr. Thomas J. Shahan Says It Is of Especial Utility Now.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America, delivered the first of a series of Lenten sermons at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. The general subject was "The Beginnings of Christianity." The opening sermon was entitled "The Apostolic Twelve and the Graeco-Roman World." The preacher explained the objects of his sermons as follows:

"The Catholic Church has always looked upon her history as an excellent subject of priestly teaching. The study of the primitive Church is to-day of especial utility, because of the interest awakened by Oriental discoveries, the results of scholarly travel, the exploration of the Roman catacombs, the disintegration of dogmatic belief among Protestants, the marvelous growth of the Church in the New World, and the essential opposition between the tenets of historical Christianity and certain social doctrines.

"The sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries made brilliant promises which they have failed to fulfill, and there are signs that the world is again ready to hear the claims of the Catholic Church to be the true representative of the spirit and the teachings of the Founder of Christianity.

"This is the real meaning of the many cries of spiritual disappointment which are now heard from the lips of logical non-Catholics. They recognize the futility of the claims of mere knowledge to be the power of salvation, and begin to see in the Catholic Church the only religious institution which has been ever consistent with itself, and ever capable, by the possession of positive criteria, of reconciling whatever is true and permanent in human progress with the divine origin of the Christian society."

DR. SAVAGE ON DEATH.

This World Only a School, and Immortality Not Wanted Here.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, in his sermon yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, spoke of this world as a training place for man, "a standing ground for trust." The facts of pain, moral evil, the unsatisfactoriness of life, and its ending, death, he showed, were all necessities as elements in the scheme of human development.

"The horror of death results from its association with many pains which do not belong to it," he said. "These horrors are a part of a hideous theology we have inherited from our barbarian forefathers. Some people have a horror of the grave, imagining that they are to be buried. Only the body is placed in the grave.

"Death is merely a passage, at the worst, from this world to sleep; at the best, from this world to another."

Immortality, Dr. Savage said, would not be acceptable to him here. If immortality were given to men on earth, the world would soon be filled with all it could hold. There would be no more childhood. That would make him want to go somewhere else.

"The world, if men were immortal," he said, "would soon become a squeezed orange to us. We would long to get free of it and out if there is not something better. Death is the gate provided by God to let us out of our little planet to the citizenship of the universe. Death is one of the kindest gifts of God to man. You feel it no more when it comes than you know when you lost consciousness in sleep last night.

"I have been trying to think out a better world than this, and I cannot do it. We might have a world where all was perfect, but there would be then no interests, ambitions for advancement. There is a necessary limit to Almighty power. Some things are impossible because they are absurd. We might imagine a world where angels would be always guarding us, but then intellectual development would be impossible. Men and women would be but babies. We are at school, learning how to live—to be graduated into a higher life."

A NEW ASSISTANT PASTOR.

Induction of the Rev. Dr. Schenck on University Heights.

The service for the induction of the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Schurman Schenck into the office of assistant pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church was held at University Heights yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the New York University. The officiating ministers were the Rev. Dr. Edward Benton Coe, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf, and the Rev. John Gerardus Fagg.

The induction was preceded by the regular service, of which the sermon on "Simon, the Cross Bearer," was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fagg. The music was by the Students' Quartet and the congregation. The address to the assistant minister was delivered by Dr. Coe, and the address to the people by Chancellor MacCracken. Dr. Schenck pronounced the benediction.

The gymnasium was entirely filled with members of the congregation and visitors. On the platform were Lucius H. Beers, Henry W. Bookstaver, William L. Brower, Robert Buck, Frederic R. Hutton, Lewis Johnston, Ralph N. Perlee, Henry Talmadge, Charles H. Woodruff, John F. Chambers, William C. Gifling, Henry L. Harrison, Dr. Francis L. Ives, Charles A. Runk, Cummings H. Tucker, Jr., William H. Van Steenbergh, Hubert Van Wagenen, Joseph Walker, Jr., William Allen Butler, Henry Maltby, the Rev. Dr. Mandeville, the Rev. William Vaughan, the Rev. Mr. Geyer, and William H. Clark.

Services will be held for the present in the chapel of the university, although, as stated by Dr. Coe in his address, the newly established church is to be independent of the university.

Part of Dr. Potter's Story.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter supplemented his sermon in the Welsh Congregational Church yesterday morning by telling his version of some of the causes that led up to the difficulty between him and the Baptist City Mission Society. He did not go over all the ground, but contented himself with an expression on some of the incidents of the twenty-day siege. After bitterly denouncing some of the officers of the society and the detective agency that besieged him, he concluded by saying that he will soon give to the public a history of the difficulty.

A London Pastor in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Archibald Brown occupied the pulpit of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He reached this country Friday, having come from London, where for thirty years he has been a prominent minister of the East End. He was Mr. Spurgeon's first and favored student and his lifelong friend. He is visiting America for the first time. He will preach at Cooper Union this afternoon.

Dr. Parkhurst in His Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst had recovered sufficiently from his recent sickness to preach yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

MR. CROKER'S NIECE MARRIED.

Menry Bowen and Estella A. B. Warren Wed Secretly in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 7.—Henry Bowen, a prominent resident of this place, was married secretly last night to Estella A. B. Warren, niece of Richard Croker.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Henderson, pastor of the Methodist Church here. The bridal party left town immediately after the ceremony.

The bride was formerly the wife of a large dry goods merchant in New York, but was recently divorced.

SIDNEY LASCELLES'S CONTRACT

It is to Supply a Georgia Town with Light and Water.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 7.—Sidney Lascelles, better known under the name of Lord Beresford, just released from the Georgia Penitentiary, has secured a contract for water, light, and gas in the new city of Fitzgerald for twenty years. The new city now has 10,000 inhabitants, therefore the contract is one of great value.

The story of Lascelles reads more like a novel than fact. In London he made the acquaintance of the Lillienthal family of New York, to whom he represented himself as Lord Beresford. Speculations, followed by litigation, threw him into the penitentiary. While he was out on bond, he eloped with Miss Lillienthal, the millionaire heiress. He was arrested and brought back to Georgia, his wife accompanying him and occupying his cell with him. He was sent to the penal camp at Kramer, where he served four years, when he was pardoned a few weeks ago by Gov. Atkinson.

Before his penal term began he opened up a large business in Rome, where he made $200,000 in cash. During his term he paid a guard $1,000 to let him out for a spree. The guard was dismissed and fined $1,000 and Lascelles went back to prison.

Don't Give Way to Despair,

Although you have suffered for a long time from malaria, dyspepsia, kidney trouble, nervousness, or biliousness. Know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse cases than yours, and is potent to help you as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, "Delays are dangerous." Mole hills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it. Check disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine.

MUSHROOMS GOOD AND BAD

Information from an Official Source That Will Help Persons to Know One Kind from the Other.

REPORT OF STATE BOTANIST.

General Resume of Facts Relating to the "Flesh Vegetable" Prepared by Prof. Peck—How to Distinguish Edible Fungi from Those That Are Poisonous.

ALBANY, March 7.—There has just come from the press one of the handsomest State reports New York State has ever issued—that of State Botanist Charles F. Peck. A large part of this report treats of boleti, with colored plates, showing the edible and poisonous fungi.

Prof. Peck has given a general résumé of this interesting "flesh vegetable," which is followed by descriptions of the principal specimens of the food and their poisonous counterfeits. In the course of the report Prof. Peck says:

"Many who would gladly avail themselves of the agreeable and highly nutritious food afforded by our edible fungi are debarred from doing so by a lack of the knowledge necessary for a proper discrimination between the edible and the poisonous or worthless species. With this knowledge, the fear of the bad would no longer prevent the use of the good.

"That there are dangerous species whose use as food should be most carefully avoided is an acknowledged fact, but the number of such species is far less than many suppose. According to the authority of those who have especially investigated this subject, the dangerously poisonous species found in this country all belong to a single genus—Amanita. About a dozen species of this genus have been found in our State, and of these two are known to be harmless and edible, three or four only are commonly classed as poisonous, and probably a single one of these is responsible for a vast majority of the fatal accidents resulting from 'mushroom poisoning.' There are, however, some species in other genera that are capable of causing nausea, vomiting, and derangement of the digestive organs. They are unwholesome because of their persistently bitter, acid, or otherwise disagreeable flavor, or because of toughness of texture or the possession of some quality repugnant to the stomach. They may, indeed, cause sickness and vomiting, but the irritation they induce is soon apparent, and quickly causes the rejection from the system of the offending substance, and then the normal condition of the system is soon restored. Sometimes recovery in such cases may be hastened by the administration of some simple emetic which will assist the stomach in its efforts to expel the unwholesome material.

"For two thousand years or more people have made use of mushrooms for food and from time to time death has resulted from their use, either through ignorance or carelessness. Still men persist in their use, and those who would use them if they dared frequently ask how they may distinguish mushrooms from toadstools, the word 'toadstools' indicating to them poisonous or harmful species. Many attempts have been made to answer this question, and many rules have been formulated by the observance of which, it has been claimed, all difficulty and danger would be avoided. Some of these rules are entirely unreliable and to others there are so many exceptions that they are misleading and practically worthless. The rules vary according to the standpoint of the one proposing them.

"We are forced to conclude that no abstract rule is at present known by which the good can in every case be separated from the bad. The only safe and reasonable way to do this is to learn to recognize each species by its own peculiar specific character. It is in this way that we recognize the useful and esculent species among flowering plants, and it must be in this way that we select our edible mushrooms. A little more care may be necessary in one case than in the other, because of a closer resemblance in some cases between good and bad mushrooms than between good and bad flowering plants. The principle that is to govern in this matter is the same in both cases. The greater the number of edible species clearly recognizable by any one the greater the field from which he may draw his supplies.

"In a few instances it is possible to affirm of certain groups of species or of certain genera that no deleterious species are known in them. Thus we have in this State six species of morels, and no morel is known to be poisonous. It is, therefore, possible for any one who is able to separate a morel from all other fungi, to eat morels with considerable confidence, though he may not be able to distinguish one species of morel from another. The same may be said of puff balls. No harmful species is known among them, and he who can discriminate between puff balls and all other fungi does not incur very much risk in eating any puff ball of good flavor, though he may not be able to distinguish the species from each other.

"But some care is necessary in the selection of specimens of species known to be edible. The plants selected should be in good condition. Well-grown, sound, fresh specimens only should be chosen. Old, partly decayed, water-soaked, worm-eaten, or withered plants should be discarded. Even young and sound ones should not be kept too long before they are cooked. They are in some cases very perishable and deteriorate rapidly. If more have been collected at one time than are needed for a single meal it will generally be better to cook them all at once and keep them in a refrigerator in the cooked rather than in the raw state. As a rule, it is better to cook them the same day they are collected.

"In collecting mushrooms for the table it is well, in all cases in which the stems are too tough for food, to cut the caps from the stems. In this way much dirt and useless material will be left where it belongs, and it will be possible in many cases to ascertain if the caps have been attacked by insects. Most often the larvae mine their way up from the ground through the central part of the stem to the cap, and by cutting the cap from the stem their holes or galleries are exposed to view. In but few species are the stems sufficiently tender to be used.

"Should a doubt arise at any time concerning the identity of a supposed edible species, do not use such a mushroom until all doubt on this point has been banished. If it is thought desirable to compare the plant with the published figures and descriptions for the purpose of identifying the species, select for this purpose sound specimens which represent both the young and the mature form, that all the specific characters may be shown. Take the specimens up carefully from their place of growth, removing all the loose dirt from the base of the stem. Wrap the specimens carefully in soft paper or large green leaves that they may be kept as fresh as possible till the time of examination. On reaching home lose no time in making the examination, for in some species there are evanescent characters which will not be available after a few hours' delay. In one family of fungi the color of the spores is an important character, and a great aid in the identification of species. The color of the spores in many species is the same as or similar to the color of the mature gills, but there are so many exceptions that explicit directions for ascertaining their color will be given in another place.

"The general opinion is that mushrooms constitute a very nutritious and sustaining diet. Chemical analysis and personal experience indicate this. The former has shown that in their dry matter they contain from 20 to 50 per cent. of protein or nitrogenous material. They may, therefore, well be called a kind of vegetable meat and be used as a substitute for animal food. Like other vegetables, they are largely composed of water, which is from 80 to 90 per cent. of the whole. In consequence of this they shrink greatly in drying and lose much weight. The presence of so much nitrogenous material induces rapid decay and loathsome decomposition in them. It should also teach moderation in their use as a food. A hearty meal on mushrooms alone would be about as reasonable as a dinner on nothing but beefsteak, and might be expected to be followed by similar ill consequences.

"A few edible fungi appear early in the season, but with us July, August, and September are the months when the greatest variety is to be found. The morels occur in May and June. The Fairy-ring mushroom and the Glistening Coprinus sometimes appear in June, and successive crops follow from time to time whenever the weather is favorable. During warm, showery weather in July and August most of our edible boleti are to be found."

HEAVY SNOW IN NORTHWEST.

The Greatest Storm of the Winter Now Raging—Serious Blockade of Railroads in South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—Reports tonight from one hundred towns in the northwest indicate that another great snowstorm is raging, perhaps the greatest of the Winter. A serious blockade is on in South Dakota. No trains have been moving to Watertown, Huron, Millbank, and other points for the past twenty-four hours. The South Dakota Legislature, which adjourned at Pierre on Friday, has been unable to leave that place owing to the blockade.

General Superintendent Russell Harding of the Great Northern has just come in from North Dakota, and says he never saw anything like the quantity of snow up there. He said:

"I think I would be very conservative indeed in estimating the snow as being three feet on a level on the plains. It is probably nearer four feet on a level. Now, that is a tremendous quantity of snow when one thinks of the vast area it covers. And it is not all down yet, as telegrams received this afternoon indicated another snowstorm."

Asked concerning the snow in the mountains, Mr. Harding said it had surpassed all previous records. In many places it was far over the tops of telegraph poles, and so deep that the rotary plow could do little better than cut a tunnel rather than a swath. There is so much snow on the ground that there is grave fear of floods both in the Mississippi and Red River Valleys. Everything depends on the temperature of the next ten days.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MISTAKE.

He Set Aside Sections of Towns in Washington as Forestry Reservations.

TACOMA, Wash., March 7.—Business interests of this State are greatly alarmed over what was apparently a mistake of President Cleveland, when, on Feb. 22, he, under authority vested by Congress, issued an Executive order, setting aside three great forestry reservations in this State.

The largest reservation is 66 miles wide by 100 miles long, embracing territory on both sides of the Cascade Mountains, half of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, and Okonagon Counties, and including Hamilton and several other towns. The Mount Tacoma reserve includes a large portion of Pierce, Lewis, Cowlitz, Yakima, and Kitsap Counties, while the Olympic reservation practically wipes out Jefferson and Clallam Counties. The effect of Mr. Cleveland's order is to reserve these vast tracts from settlement, entry, and the operation of all Federal land laws. The practical effect is to nullify the rights of probably 10,000 settlers and mineral claim locators who have been unable to make regular filings, because the lands are in mountainous districts which remain unsurveyed.

These honest occupants have been building homes in the wilderness, clearing land, and endeavoring to develop latent mineral wealth, waiting patiently until surveys should be extended enabling them to make entries and obtain title. Now, at one penstroke, their rights are swept away and they become trespassers. Settlers affected are greatly alarmed, and the belief is general that Mr. Cleveland acted without complete knowledge of the situation.

The Tacoma and other Chambers of Commerce have called special meetings, and strenuous efforts will be made to have Congress pass a law revoking the executive order at the coming special session.

The largest reservation embraces coal lands and thousands of gold and silver claims in Silverton, Etillaguamish, Monte Cristo, and other mining districts. While title to these claims may not effect the procuring of necessary fuel, water power and rights of way will be interfered with, and no further locations can be made, though thousands of prospectors have been preparing to invade these districts this Spring.

APPEAL TO MR. PLATT.

A Delegation in Favor of Silas C. Croft for the Surveyorship.

A delegation of Republican politicians called on Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. They went there to advocate the appointment of Charities Commissioner Silas C. Croft for the place of Surveyor of the Port of New York. The delegation said their say and, while they secured no definite assurances, they went away beaming with smiles.

There is a feeling among many Republicans that President McKinley will allow the larger number of incumbents to retain their places until the expiration of their terms of office. This is what in a general way President Cleveland did four years ago. The main idea in mind is to secure to the President more time to canvass the claims of the candidates.

Mr. Lexow's Report on Trusts.

Senator Lexow was engaged all day yesterday in completing the report of the investigation of trusts by himself and colleagues, which is to be reported on to-morrow. The Democratic members of this committee, Senator McCarren of Kings and Assemblyman Barry of New York, have been conspicuously absent from the sessions when the report has been under way. A minority report is said to be in course of preparation by them, in which they expect to belittle the result.

BURNED HERSELF TO DEATH.

Former Circus Performer Sets Fire to Her Bed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Maggie Kennedy, a former queen of the circus ring, transformed her bed into a funeral pyre this morning, and was literally cooked to death. She saturated her bed with kerosene oil, lay down upon it, and then touched a match to the oil, making no attempt to escape from the flames she had started.

Maggie Kennedy was the wife of a sailor who is now lying ill at the Marine Hospital. Through her drinking habits Maggie had become well acquainted with the police, and was quite familiar with the interior of the House of Correction. According to the story of the police, Maggie Kennedy at one time was a circus performer of no mean ability, her specialty being bareback riding. She was of English or Irish nationality, and in former years was considered a queen of the sawdust ring. Dissipation brought her down, but even during her latter years there were unmistakable traces of former beauty of form and features.

She occupied two small rooms in the rear of a saloon, and a few days ago, on account of being unable to pay the rent, was ordered to quit the premises. All her surroundings showed that she must have lived in destitute circumstances.

A Colored Preacher Arrested.

A colored preacher who gave his name as the Rev. C. P. Doziel of 226 West Fortieth Street, was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night on a charge of begging. The police say it is his custom to preach to a crowd on street corners, and afterward take up a collection. He was arrested several weeks ago, but was discharged at Jefferson Market Police Court when he exhibited a city license. He denounced his arrest as an outrage, and showed his permit, but was informed the permit gave him only the privilege to preach and not to take collections.

Fire Marshal to Investigate.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday notified the Fire Marshal to investigate the fire which occurred early in the morning at 2,227 Third Avenue. The fire is said to have started in a load of rubbish under S. Leichter's shoe store in exactly the same way one started there about six months ago. No claim is made of incendiary evidence.

$12.50 is the Price

FOR AN HONEST SUIT OR

Overcoat Made to Order

Pure Wool and Fast Color Guaranteed.

SAMPLES AND SELF-MEASUREMENT GUIDE SENT ON APPLICATION.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS

229 Broadway, opp. P. O.
28 East 14th St.,
Near University Place.
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Measures also taken at HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE

Not Certain that the Administration Measure Can Be Passed in the Extra Session.

REPUBLICANS NOT HOPEFUL.

They Fear They May Have to Wait Two Years Before They Will Be Able to Carry Out Their Party Policy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Yesterday's caucus of Republican Senators and some admissions made by leading Republicans make it apparent that there is not a strong conviction in the Republican mind that the party will be able to obtain just the legislation it wants from the extra session of the Fifty-fifth

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

DRESS GOODS

Our only place in Dress Goods—the top. We bring to this market our matchless facilities.

The question of the day is how to display our rich collection properly. Time will solve all that. This splendid old store was built by the prophetic instinct of its first owner, but it has no place adequate to our present great Dress Goods stock.

And that's not the fault of the store. The great stock is doing the crowding.

PARIS NOVELTIES. Two new groups of very distinguished Etamines are introduced to New York to-day. One Paris house controls them for France. We control them for America.

Plaid Ribbon Etamine, $3.25.
Apple green-and-black, geranium-and-black, Napoleon blue-and-black, ciel-and-beige, black-and-navy.

Striped Ribbon Etamine, $3.50.
All-gold-and-black; reseda-and-black, old rose-and-black, Napoleon blue-and-black, heliotrope-and-black.

Wool Dress Stuffs. A great assembly of them. Upward from 25c.

DRESS SILKS

An experience absolutely without precedent. We own, no matter how, a lot of very choice Banner Silks. They are rich in quality, but are all red. Such qualities are never used for dress purposes.

They will make splendid skirts, petticoats, or foundations for Gauze Dresses. Notice the wonderful widths and the trifling prices.

Three feet and four inches wide, 75c; was $2.50.
Five feet wide, $1.25; was $4.
Six feet wide, $1.50; was $5.50.

This is less than 50c for regular 22 in. goods—a trifle over quarter value.

Not for sale to dealers—exclusively for consumers.

Quantity is limited. Late comers must find no fault if they fail to capture them. On sale 9 o'clock.

Centre aisle, near Broadway.

THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR STORE

Liberally cut and well made Underwear at thoroughly economical prices.

Gowns of muslin and cambric, trimmed with embroidery; five styles; were $1.25, now 75c.
Drawers, of muslin, trimmed with embroidery; five styles; were 75c, now 35c.
Drawers, of muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery; were $1, now 50c.
Chemises of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, were 65c, now 40c.
Wrappers of lawn, blue and black grounds, white stripes, jacket fronts, fronts, collars and sleeves trimmed with braid, $1.75.
Wrappers of dimity, blue and black grounds, white figures, fronts, collars and sleeves trimmed with lace, $2.25.
Shirt Waists—large assortment of all the newest styles. Of lawns, organdies, dimities, plain and embroidered linens, 50c to $16.

Second floor.

FURNITURE

Newly arriving lots increase the interest in the Furniture Store. By buying large quantities at the *right time* we make a great saving: It is at your command. The increased business is our reward.

Bed Room, Parlor, Library and Dining Room Suits here in great variety, at prices much in your favor.

To-day, CHINA CLOSETS and COUCHES get a showing.

CHINA CLOSETS
Over 75 styles placed at your command this morning. Newest shapes. Well made. Prices $10 to $245.
Of oak, carved front and top, wood shelves and wood back, $10.
Of oak, wood back and shelves, carved top, $12.50.
Of oak, swell front, carved top, $16.
Of oak, swell front and round ends, oval French bevel plate mirror in top, $27.
Of oak, mirror back and plate glass shelves, swell front, French legs, $32.

COUCHES
Over 80 styles in a variety of coverings. Prices, $7.50 to $50.
Roll heads, covered in denim, full spring edges, $7.50.
Roll heads, full spring edges, covered in velvet or corduroy, $10.
Sloping heads, covered in denim, all-hair filling, full spring edges, $13.50.
Roll heads, full spring edges, covered in corduroy, $15.
Sloping heads, leather covered, various colors, all-hair filled, polished oak frame, our own make, $25.

Fourth floor.

THE CARPET STORE

Nothing commonplace about it. An interesting show of the newest and best Carpets. A number of beautiful patterns *here only*. Many looms are kept busy producing exclusive designs in moderate as well as high priced Carpets for Wanamakers. This monopoly of patterns doesn't raise the prices—it cheapens them.

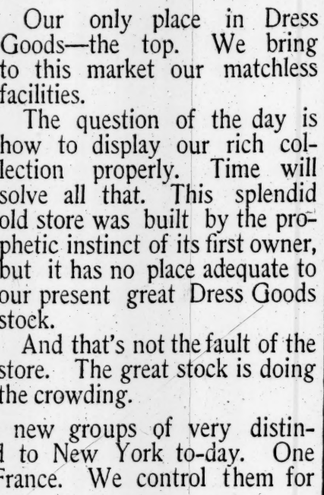
This, of Wilton Carpets. Several desirable patterns were reduced to $1.50 a yard. Some of them still here. The best quality.

Then there are 194 patterns of Velvet Carpets at 90c to $1.35 a yard. True cheapness, surely.

Third floor.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

The best work of the best tailors. Nothing short of this in our exposition of Ready-to-wear Dresses. Many exclusive designs. All the popular styles and fabrics. New Suits added to the



show each day. The prices? A word of them:

SUITS
At $10—Of Cheviot Serge, fly front jackets lined with fancy striped taffeta; notched collars, hip pockets with flaps, coat backs; skirts lined with percaline, and correctly draped.
At $15—Of Serge, navy blue, black and Havana; lined throughout with black and fancy colored taffeta silk; fly front jackets, notched collars; skirts hang perfectly.
At $20—Of Serge, green, purple, blue and black; lined throughout with striped taffeta silk; tight fitting jackets, high at neck, neatly finished with frogs and braid.
At $25—Of ladies' cloth, black, blue, cadet and green, silk lined throughout. Tight fitting waists, turn down revers. Inlaid velvet collar. Trimmed with frogs and silk braid. Draped skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

These for women. Reliable Shoes. Some missing sizes. Seek and find your size, and the price is

$1.50 A PAIR.

When all sizes were here the same Shoes were $2.50 and $3. Mostly buttoned—some laced. Welted and stitched oak leather soles. Patent leather and plain tips. High and low heels.

The new coin toe Shoes for women are winning friends—comfort and all the style of the more pointed shapes. Of chrome tanned Kidskin, flexible welt; all sizes and widths; $3.

Bargains here in children's Shoes. Good, stout Shoes that will stand the romping of frisky youngsters. Neatly finished. Bright and dull kidskin. Buttoned and laced. Spring heels.

Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; sizes 11 to 2, $1.20; sizes 2½ to 5, $1.50. Recent prices were $1.40 to $1.90.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Spring Garments for tots 2 to 4 years. Designed and finished in a way that pleases critical mothers. The Reefers and Bonnets are exclusive styles. A show on the second floor of surpassing interest to every mother.

Coats of cream colored China silk, deep ruffled capes. Capes and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace and novelty ribbon, $6.25.
Reefers of pique, pink and blue, large sailor collar, trimmed with three rows of braid, fine Swiss embroidery on collar and sleeves, $3.75.
Bonnets to match Reefers, of pique, pink and blue, flowing cape. Trimmed with fine insertion and full of deep embroidery around face, cape edged with Valenciennes edging, $2.
Dressses of dimity lawns, square yokes, three rows of insertion front and back; large revers extending over shoulders, necks and sleeves; neatly trimmed; full skirts and wide hems; $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Brooklyn Emmet Celebration.

In the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, the Clan-na-Gael of Kings County celebrated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish martyr. The theatre was crowded. The speeches and songs aroused great enthusiasm. J. Grattan McMahon presided. Wauhope Lynn delievered the principal address. The Second Regiment, Irish Volunteers, and Col. Moran of the Irish regiment of this city, were present in uniform.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Indications that This Week Will Be a Busy One in Both the Assembly and the Senate.

IMPORTANT BILLS TO COME UP.

Last Hearing on the Greater New York Charter to be Held To-morrow Afternoon—Woman Suffragists to Appear—Lexow's Committee's Report Ready.

ALBANY, March 7.—This promises to be a busy week on the Legislature. The Annual Appropriation bill, which passed the Assembly some time ago, will be passed by the Senate this week, and a Conference Committee will then be appointed by each house to consider the changes made by the Senate in the appropriations for the different State departments. The reduction of the appropriation for the State Department of Public Buildings, under Supt. Easton of Albany, from $265,000 to $100,000, is looked upon as a continuance of the persecution of the Albany County Republican organization by certain sub-leaders of the party. It is expected the appropriation of $4,000 for the salary of the Deputy State Treasurer, which was stricken out by the Senate Finance Committee, will be reinserted by the Conference Committee.

Working for a Low Tax Rate.

The Annual Supply bill will soon be ready for introduction. Chairman Nixon of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, has been working upon the measure for some time. The Republican leaders expect there will be a material reduction in the tax rate this year, as every effort is being made to keep down the appropriations, and in addition it is prophesied that the receipts from the Raines Liquor Tax law this year will exceed last year's revenue from this source by over $500,000. This is without taking into consideration any increased revenue which may result from the adoption of Senator Raines's proposed amendments to the law. These amendments are not now expected to be introduced until the Legislature's consideration of the Greater New York question is well under way.

Greater New York Hearing.

The final hearing on the Greater New York charter will be held by the Cities Committees of the two houses Tuesday evening. Among those who will appear will be Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and other woman suffragists, who want the charter amended so as to allow the appointment of women on the various municipal boards provided for.

The charter has been printed as a bill, and will to-morrow be placed upon the files of the members of the Legislature. It will have to be reprinted, as several amendments which the commission has agreed to, will have to be made. The chapter in the charter referring to elections in the Greater New York is made to take effect on Jan. 1, 1898. It is expected that this will be amended so as to have it go into effect Sept. 1, 1897, so that the election next Fall for a Mayor of the greater city may be held under its provisions.

The Lexow Trust Investigating Committee has completed its report, and Senator Lexow says it will be presented to the Legislature Tuesday. He may determine to submit it to-morrow night.

Printing in Prisons.

Senator Wieman's bill prohibiting printing in the State prisons, except such as may be needed in those institutions, will have a hearing before the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions Tuesday afternoon. It is expected that every Typographical Union in the State will be present to urge the passage of the measure.

There will be a hearing before the Senate Committee on Taxation Wednesday afternoon on Senator Humphrey's bills taxing the shareholders in trust companies the same as in banking institutions.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will hold hearings Wednesday afternoon on all proposed amendments to the mechanics' lien law and on the proposed Constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

The anti-scalpers bill will have a final hearing Wednesday afternoon before the Senate Codes Committee.

Cartoon and Portrait Bill.

Probably the most interesting hearing of the week will be before the Senate Codes Committee Wednesday afternoon on Senator Ellsworth's bill, which is intended to abolish cartooning and prohibits the publication of the portrait of any person without the consent of the person to be portrayed. The Republican leaders say this bill will pass without amendment.

Senator Guy's bill prohibiting the fraudulent advertising of a proposed sale of goods at less than cost will have a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday afternoon.

All hearings before Assembly committees which were fixed for days last week will be held on the same days this week. There are no especially important measures among them.

Gov. Black has not yet succeeded in having drafted a bill to recast the civil service laws of the State in accordance with the recommendations in his annual message.

Assemblyman Garby's Richmond County Police Reorganization bill, Senator Grady's bill prohibiting the improper use of the United States flag by political parties, and Senator Wilson's measure, authorizing the Secretary of State to issue passes on railroads to State officials, members of the Legislature, and Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court Justices will come up on final passage in the Senate this week.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Charles Green Appointed Receiver for the People's Street Railway of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Judge Talty of the St. Louis Circuit Court last evening appointed Charles Green receiver of the People's Street Railway of this city. The receivership is the result of an application by C. C. Maffitt, trustee for bondholders representing a million dollars, and is made perpetual. It was a friendly proceeding. Application also was made before Circuit Judge Fitzcraft for a receiver for the Fourth Street and Arsenal Railway by a trustee for the second mortgage bondholders. Mr. Green will likely be named receiver of this road also, as both corporations are practically identical and have traffic connections.

To Extend Houston and Texas.

WACO, Texas, March 7.—It is said here that C. P. Huntington has about completed negotiations for the purchase of the Waco and Northwestern and the Texas Central Railways, and will thereby extend the Houston and Texas Central from Bremond to Albany. A notice has been published in Marlin, Waco, and at other points that the Legislature will be asked to pass a special law authorizing the Houston and Texas Central to acquire both the Waco and Northwestern and the Texas Central Railroads. It is quite a puzzle in railway circles that while the Texas Central is seeking to secure all or a part of the Waco and Northwestern, the Houston and Texas Central is seeking to purchase both the Waco and Northwestern and the Texas Central.

A New Railway Company.

EL PASO, Texas, March 7.—The El Paso Southern Railway Company was incorporated in this city yesterday, with a capital of $200,000. The company is organized to build the El Paso terminals of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madra, and Pacific, and to construct the bridge across the Rio Grande, provided for by the bill which passed Congress last month.

COWPERTHWAIT'S Reliable Carpets. In close touch with the world's fashions and at lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

A Plea in Behalf of the Leaders of the Primary Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact of the inadequate compensation of faithful teachers has at length come before the public, and, if carefully investigated, will prove that the primary teachers who have the most arduous tasks in the profession are the poorest paid. Arduous? Yes, in more ways than one. Hers is the duty to mold the child who is ofttimes a subject for reformatories—to teach English to foreigners, and in many cases to teach weak-minded children, who may have been admitted to swell the attendance. She must teach three grades' work in one term, because of lack of regular teachers in the previous grades. These are only a few of the many obstacles to be overcome in a class of probably sixty children, or more, who have had little, if any, home training.

Who lays the foundation? Those engaged in laying the foundation of these children are the ones on whom the afterwork depends. If the foundation of a house is poorly laid, what is the result? The house totters and falls. So in the system of our education, the principal feature is the foundation. But what is the recompense for this responsible position? Less than the street sweeper in many instances, and the lowest on the scheduled list. When the overburdened system can no longer bear the extra strain put upon it, she breaks down and can no longer be at her post of duty, and is obliged to incur a doctor's bill; her salary is going to swell the pension fund, founded by an act in which the teachers had no voice. Wherewithal shall she pay her physician? Her small salary has heretofore barely met her expenses, and now she is losing her pay while debts are increasing.

Can the public not see the injustice of such pensioning on sick teachers' money? Are other public employes pensioned in this manner? Then the length of service required, thirty and thirty-five years, and they must be disabled, while the police are pensioned after twenty years of service. Why cannot our city pension the faithful teachers, many of whom have given their lives to educating the present statesmen and are now educating their children? Ask the teachers of our city to-day if they know many who have broken down in the cause? Alas! They will tell you of young ladies, the pride of many homes, who entered the profession with the blush of health upon their countenances, who are now frail, falling day by day, or gone beyond all struggles. Many a sensitive mind has been shattered by undue or too severe criticisms. There are the Inspectors, the Superintendents, the Principals, the parents, and the children, all of whom the teacher must please in some way or other—one often conflicting with the other.

If the teacher cannot be pensioned by the city, why not tax her a small percentage of her salary monthly while well, and not take the little she earns when ill and most in need of it. All do not have homes. Many have lost their dear ones. Some have others dependent on them. For these a dollar lost means so much less food for sisters, brothers, &c. Citizens, do you appreciate the instructors of your youth, the caretakers of your children? They are with her five hours every day. You say your child is growing in intelligence every day. To whom do you credit this? The teacher. Then uphold her. Reward her toil properly. Amend laws which deduct her salary when ill and in need. In the interest of hundreds of worthy teachers, who have served me and many of my fellow-citizens, I present these truths, and trust the laws will be readjusted to benefit these faithful workers.

GRATEFUL CITIZEN.

PERUVIAN GOLD MINES.

A Warning to People Who Might Go to the Reported Fields.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day an item from Denver, entitled, "Miners Rush to Peru. Reports of a Heavy Yield of Gold Excite Colorado People." The article contains several inaccuracies as to names of places, but these do not prompt my present communication. Such reports sometimes lead inexperienced, half-informed people into trouble, and the statement that a party of miners has already started for Peru from Colorado may induce others ill-advisedly to join, or follow them, especially as so many men are just now out of work. I have spent some time professionally, as a mining engineer, in Southern Peru and in Bolivia, and while I am not prepared to deny that new gold deposits may have been discovered, still, I would caution any person intending to make the journey to those remote regions that the obstacles to be encountered are great, and disappointments extremely probable.

The exact locatioon of the new gold fields is not stated, and the phraseology of the article leaves it in doubt. However, after reaching Mollendo on the coast, the journey inland would begin with 325 miles of railroad travel into the mountains, to Puno, on Lake Titicaca. The place designated in the article as Lapaza may be La Paz, Bolivia. If such be the case, a further trip of ninety miles would be made from Puno, followed by about forty miles of staging to the town of La Paz, which is at an elevation of 12,500 feet above the sea level. Here the climate is rather hard for foreigners, and water for gold washing scarce.

If, on the other hand, "Lapaza" should prove to be in the Carabaya or Sandia district of Southern Peru, even greater difficulties are to be encountered. From Puno, on the lake, the railroad continues some distance to the north, and then would follow a long trip on mule-back, through an elevated mountainous region, and completely over the crest of the Andes to the eastern slope. In these districts gold placer mining is now being prosecuted with varying degrees of success, at a number of points formerly worked by the old Spanish adventurers with the aid of slaves, soon after the conquest of Peru, but transportation of machinery is slow and costly, and all the conditions are adverse for those who lack capital, because small-scale handwork cannot there be carried on with the comparative facility which has attended similar operations in California, Colorado, and other parts of the United States. An excellent description of the Carabaya and Sandia regions, written by E. E. Olcott, mining engineer of New York, and published in the Engineering Magazine April, 1890, will serve to emphasize the features I have pointed out.

The statement made in the news item from Denver that the fields are "literally covered with gold" is, of course, a poetic exaggeration, but there always are people ready to believe fabulous reports of gold finds, and to undertake long journeys without careful preliminary investigation, or the necessary funds to pay their passage home.

In conclusion, I want to make it plain that I have no desire to dissuade interested parties from seeking proper mining investments in Peru or Bolivia, for there are good mining districts in both countries, but the excessively enthusiastic style of the article in question is calculated to lead into difficulties some who may be ill-prepared to cope with them. To such I dedicate my advice to "go slow."

ROBERT PEELE,
School of Mines, Columbia University of the City of New York, Feb. 27, 1897.

SCHOOLBOYS IN THE MILITIA.

Senator Brush's Bill Allows Principals to Use Their Discretion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The summary of Senator Brush's bill in regard to military instruction in the public schools, which has been telegraphed from Albany, while correctly stating the general details of the bill, conveys an erroneous impression. That is, that the bill requires that all the pupils over eleven years of age must be enrolled by the Principals as members of the American Guard. The exact contrary is the fact. The bill simply provides that the Principal of each school, in his discretion, (i. e., if he sees fit so to do,) enroll part or the whole of the pupils in his school who are over eleven as members of the guard, upon such conditions as he shall see fit.

The general object of the bill is, primarily, to give legal authority to such of the Principals of the schools as may so desire to organize a portion of their pupils as members of the American Guard. Another object is that when such guard is so enrolled in any school and is found by the military authorities of the National Guard of the State to be in such condition as to warrant it, the State will issue to the organization the flags, swords, belts, and insignia, and similar articles which are necessary for a military organization, but which the scholars cannot be expected and cannot afford to provide for themselves.

The bill also provides for the issuing of arms, when available, but the appropriation is too small to provide for the issue of any considerable number of guns.

The general features of the measure are the same as those of the bill which was passed by the Legislature two years ago, and which received the almost universal support of the press.

The public benefits which are to be derived from a measure of this kind are too obvious to need comment. Its friends, however, have no idea of making it compulsory upon anybody. In particular, they are anxious that the teachers in the different schools should understand that it is proposed that the whole matter should be left absolutely in the discretion of the Principal of each school as to whether he will or will not have the system in the school which he controls.

An effort is being made to secure the assistance of the General Government in this work by details of officers and non-commissioned officers in towns of 25,000 inhabitants and upward to act as instructors, which will do much to remove the difficulty existing upon this point.

E. L. ZALINSKI, Captain, United States Army, (retired.)
New York, Feb. 25, 1897.

A Connoisseur on Honiton Lace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a connoisseur and collector of old lace, I must take exception to several statements made in the article on lace published in THE TIMES Supplement of Feb. 28. Your writer speaks of "Honiton" lace being worn by a gentleman who impersonated Francis I., and as being singularly appropriate, as it was a lace much affected by men of that period."

Honiton is an English lace, and was not made until the seventeenth century. This lace was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of the English to stimulate the industry at home, they having made a vain attempt to introduce as a home product a certain Flemish lace, which had been smuggled into England and called "Point d'Angleterre." Francis I. must have been restricted in his use of lace to the varieties of "point coupé," embroidered "rete," or net and bands of "lacis," all of which were of geometrical design. As well dress an impersonator of Francis I. in an Empire costume as to deck him in Honiton lace.

The term "rose point," as used in your article under the illustration of some "point de Bruxelles," cannot be applied technically in naming lace, simply from the fact of roses being introduced into the design. One might as well call the lace in another illustration "morning glory" point, from the fact that that flower is the dominant feature in the design. There is only one lace that may be truly called "rose point," and that is the "punto di rosa," which belongs to the distinctive school of Venetian point called "punto tagliato a fogliame." The punto di rosa is the queen of all lace, and is of such delicate workmanship that it seems almost ethereal; in fact, it might be, and is sometimes, called "point de neige." Examples of this lace are very rare. The celebrated priest's robe of the Bolchow collection, now in South Kensington Museum, being one of the finest examples. "Rose point" is not made in England, as your writer states. I have examples of the great laces at my rooms, and any one interested is quite welcome to view them.

SAMUEL B. DEAN.
No. 1 East Thirty-first Street, New York, March 2, 1897.

Would Elevate the Cable Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have had many suggestions to get rid of the deadly curve of the cable road at Fourteenth Street and Broadway. I would suggest an elevated track commencing at Thirteenth Street and Broadway, so that the elevation at Fourteenth Street would allow cross-town cars to go under the track, and all other vehicles the same; as soon as you get to the curbstone at the park you could begin lowering the grade, so as to get in almost a straight line and connect with the main road a few feet above Sixteenth Street. It would not require so heavy a structure as the present elevated road, and could be made much cheaper, and could be run on a slight curve and use but little of the park. It could be made ornamental as well as useful.

REGULAR READER OF YOUR EXCELLENT PAPER.
New York, March 1, 1897.

The Book of Jonah.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your correspondent, Mr. H. M. Earle, permit me to explain that the statements regarding the Book of Jonah, printed in THE TIMES of Feb. 22, were taken from Page 33 of the Bible Readers' Manual, (which forms the supplement to the International Teachers' Bible,) edited by the Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D. D., of the Universities of Dublin and Oxford, and published in America by the International Bible Agency, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The expression "Oxford, or Teachers' Bible," was the result of an oversight. The writer was consulting several publications at the time, and inadvertently attributed to one of the Teachers' Bibles the statements to be found in the other. A. E. G.
New York, March 2, 1897.

Caught Fish in Sandy Hook Inlet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing an article in your paper of Monday, in speaking of Sandy Hook as an island, I remember catching fish in the inlet that made it an island in 1845, when the steamboat Orus made trips every day from Red Bank to New York, and passed through the inlet into the ocean. B. H. SLOCUM.
76 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, March 3, 1897.

Penniless Invalid's Suicide.

"Oh, I've got money enough to last me for a while," said F. H. Donnersbergh, an invalid, to his landlady, Mrs. Di Lorenzo, of 326 East Nineteenth Street, some time ago. "And when it is gone I will kill myself," he added. The man had been prevented from doing any work this Winter on account of his sickness. Mrs. Di Lorenzo suggested that he go to a hospital, but said she would let him stay until he did get work. That offer brought forth his remark, but no particular attention was paid to it. He was found in the bathroom of the house yesterday morning with a self-inflicted bullet wound in the head, dead. It was found that he did not have a cent in his pockets.

Supposed Pelham Manor Robber.

Otto Schaffer, who has several aliases, was taken to Pelham Manor yesterday by a police officer from that place, charged with being implicated in the Bertine case there last Fall, as well as a number of other robberies in that vicinity.

Fire in The Journal Office.

A small fire was discovered in Room 42 B of the Tribune Building, used by The Journal as a branch of the business office, shortly after 8 o'clock last night. The fire was confined to the room, and resulted in slight damage to its contents.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Oriental Rugs.

Commencing to-day we will place on sale:

200 Karabagh and Guendjis Rugs, size 4.6x3.0, at . . . $4.75
200 Daghestan Rugs, average size 5.0x3.6, at 6.00
200 Guendjis and Daghestan Rugs, average size 6.0x3.6, at 8.00
200 Guendjis Rugs, average size 7.6x4.0, at 12.00

Also a large assortment of FINER RUGS, ranging in price from $15.00 to $45.00.

These goods are new importations and guaranteed genuine.

W. & J. SLOANE,

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

PRICES IN DIFFERENT LANDS.

The Conditions Prevailing in Foreign Countries Summarized.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, State Department, has summarized the conditions prevailing in the various foreign countries as reported by United States Ministers and Consuls.

He states that in the Argentine Republic there has been a general advance in prices since 1886; that wages have shared in this advance. In China there has been an increase in silver prices of imports since 1886, but no change in prices of Chinese products. New avenues of employment have been opened in China by reason of the increase in manufacturing industries. A general advance in prices is reported from Japan since 1886, and since 1892 wages in that country have advanced. Russia shows an increase in prices of some articles since 1886, but no change in factory wages, and an actual decrease in agricultural wages.

Reports from other countries, such as Peru, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, and Brazil, show mixed conditions from which no general conclusions of a satisfactory character can be deduced.

PROGRAMME IN THE SENATE.

Possibly the Arbitration Treaty May Be Taken Up This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The special session of the Senate between now and the calling of the extra session of Congress, March 15, will be devoted to the consideration of nominations and nothing else, unless the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain shall be reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not supposed that President McKinley has his appointments so well in hand that he will be able to send in a batch every day. The Cabinet has been confirmed, and it is probable the Senate, after meeting to-morrow, will adjourn until Wednesday.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will meet Wednesday. Senator Davis, the ranking member, by resolution of the Senate has been made acting Chairman, and there is no reason why this committee should not go ahead with the arbitration treaty and the Alaskan boundary treaty, the only matters before it. If the committee is able to agree on the arbitration treaty Wednesday the treaty probably will be reported at once, and some of the time of the Senate will be consumed in the discussion of that convention.

The retirement of Senators Sherman and Cameron leaves the committee just as it stood in the last Congress, these Senators being opposed to each other on the vote on reporting the treaty.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Representative Dockery Accuses the Last Congress of Extravagance.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative A. M. Dockery of Missouri, in a "leave to print" speech which is to be published in Tuesday's Congressional Record, attacks the Fifty-fourth Congress for its expenditures in strong terms. He says, in part:

"The Republican Party cannot escape the condemnation of the country for unjust and unwarranted appropriations in a time of profound commercial depression. When this Congress convened at its first session labor was discontented because of inadequate compensation, mining industries were at a standstill, manufactories were closed or running upon limited time, while agriculture was utterly prostrate.

"Upon the reassembling of this Congress at its second session, in December last, these adverse business conditions were aggravated and intensified. Every consideration of patriotism, equity, and fair dealing demanded a policy of rigid economy. Some of the Republican leaders attempted to enforce such a policy. This House, however, with its Republican majority of 180, has recklessly disregarded the obvious requirements of the National Treasury, and instead of making an honest effort to close the ever-increasing chasm between receipts and expenditures, has still further widened it by appropriations which in their aggregate are without precedent.

"In my opinion the time has come when Congress, in response to the demands of the people, must reduce expenditures.

"The best practical method by which this can be accomplished is to change the rules again and clothe with the requisite power and responsibility one committee—be it the Committee on Appropriations or, as was the case prior to 1865, the Committee on Ways and Means. By this method appropriations can be reduced within the revenues of the Government wisely, harmoniously, and without crippling any branch of the public service. There should be one committee organized to protect the taxpayers and the Treasury."

ORDINANCE AGAINST COCAINE.

Chicago Measure Relating to Remedies for Catarrh and Other Ills.

CHICAGO, March 7.—So numerous have the victims of the cocaine habit become in Chicago that Alderman Gazzollo has introduced an ordinance prohibiting the sale of remedies, for catarrh and other diseases, which contain cocaine. In the last two months over forty victims of the drug have appeared in police courts and elsewhere. Several of them have been well-known men and women, who say they were brought to their present condition by using catarrh cures.

Policeman John J. Mooney, one of the most efficient members of the force, was found recently wandering in Evanston, twelve miles away, in a demented condition. He had been missing four days from his beat, and calls had been sent out for him. In his pocket was a large quantity of a catarrh cure which he had been taking, from the use of which, it is said, he had acquired the cocaine habit.

Four Died of Measles.

TOLUCA, Ill., March 7.—All the children in the Palmer family of this village have died from measles. William was taken sick with measles and died in less than a week. He was buried Friday, Feb. 27. The three other brothers were stricken down with the measles a few days later. Edward died Friday morning, Thomas died Friday night, and Silas, the youngest, died yesterday. The three brothers were buried to-day.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH

He and His Mother and Brother and Private Secretary Porter and Mrs. Porter Occupy a Pew.

SERMON BY BISHOP NEWMAN.

Great Crowds at the Entrance and Exit—Cheers for the President as He Passes from the Church with His Mother On His Arm.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President McKinley's first Sunday in the White House was a quiet one. No callers were received, and the President had an opportunity of resting from the fatigues of the week. He arose later than usual, much refreshed from a hard day's work on Saturday. Breakfast was served at 9 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the President prepared for church, and, accompanied by his mother, attended services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Four and a Half and C Streets, N. W., where President Grant was accustomed to attend. As the President's intention had been announced, the crowd was large, and the President and his venerable mother had considerable trouble in reaching the church vestibule.

The President was shown to what is called the Presidential pew. The other occupants were his mother, Abner McKinley, and Private Secretary and Mrs. Porter. The Rev. Dr. Johnston, the pastor, formerly of Canada, opened the services by prayer, and the Right Rev. Bishop Newman of Omaha, Neb., formerly the pastor of the church when Grant was President, preached the sermon. He took for his text "I have not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." Good laws, good government, knowledge, and philanthropy, the Bishop said, were all good, but would not be sufficient. "Seek first the kingdom of Heaven," was the first and last principle of political economy.

When the President left the church by the C Street entrance, the crowd was so great that the police had to clear the way. As President McKinley passed with his mother on his arm, the crowd cheered and the President doffed his hat several times. Entering the carriage, the party drove at once to the White House.

Mrs. McKinley, the President's wife, was so fatigued that she could not attend church with her husband.

After returning to the Executive Mansion, the President remained within doors until after noon, when he took a short walk with a friend, returning from which he spent the remainder of the day with the members of his family.

Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart attended service this morning at the Church of the Covenant. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin preached. Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger and their daughter were at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe. Secretary Long and daughter went to All Souls' Church, where the Rev. Dr. Leavitt preached. Secretary McKenna attended St. Matthew's Catholic Church, at which the Rev. Father Lee preached.

PAYMASTER CORWINE IN COURT

He Has Refunded All but $50 of the Money with Which He Ran Away.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 7.—Paymaster John Corwine, United States Navy, who left the naval station last Monday and was arrested in Chicago Wednesday, was brought here this afternoon and waived the reading of a warrant charging him with obtaining $5,000 from the First National Bank under false pretenses. His case was continued until Friday next, and A. C. Titus gave $3,000 bonds for his appearance.

An officer from the naval station then demanded the custody of Corwine, in accordance with the order for his arrest issued by the Secretary of the Navy. This tended to complicate matters. If the Federal authorities secured possession of Corwine, they would be obliged to take him on board ship and confine him in his stateroom, pending the holding of a court-martial, and in that case his bondsman would be unable to produce him in the State court.

After some hours' consideration the matter was submitted to Commodore Wallace, who consented not to contest the jurisdiction of the State court. The Navy Department accordingly will await the ending of the present action, Mr. Corwine was allowed to go to his family.

Of the $5,000 that Mr. Corwine secured from the bank, all but $50 has been recovered, and that amount will be made good, so that when the case comes up for hearing there is every indication that the bank's charge will be withdrawn.

It is not true that Mr. Corwine took away his checkbook. He gave it to his wife to send to the naval station, but she failed to do as requested.

BANDIT JUAN VACAS KILLED.

With Three of His Men, After Robbing the Bojero Hacienda.

LEON, Mexico, March 7.—The notorious band of brigands led by Juan Vacas made an attack on the Borejo Hacienda, twenty-five miles west of here, and forced the employes of the place to surrender. The desperate robbers then plundered the store of all of its stock of merchandise, and robbed the hacienda residence of a large amount of money and valuables.

Shortly after the brigands left the hacienda a force of rural guards arrived and went in pursuit. They came up with them, and a lively fight took place, resulting in Vacas and three of his men being killed. One of the rural guards was killed and another seriously wounded.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Delighted are the economical buyers who take advantage of the great bargains.

HALE ON CUBAN REFORMS

Spain Willing to Grant More than the United States Could Give if the Island Were Annexed.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S POLICY.

The Senator Hopes that It Will Be a Continuation of That Pursued by the Cleveland Administration — Probabilities of the Future.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Hale of Maine expresses a high opinion of the reform measures recently promulgated by the Spanish Government for Cuba, and does not see how the reasonable and patriotic men among the insurgents can fail to accept the reforms as affording a liberal measure of local self-government. He is hopeful that the new Administration will pursue the same policy of conservatism as the present one, pending the efforts which the Spanish Government is making to bring the insurrection to an end with enlarged privileges for the Cubans and honor to Spain. He said in an informal talk:

"It seems to me that the proposed measures of reform must be acceptable to everybody but the long-range patriots who are conducting the revolution from this country, and who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the continuance of disorder in Cuba. The published dispatches which the Spanish Minister here has received, showing the gratification of the reformist party, as expressed by resolutions of their Executive Committee, and the satisfaction of the leading men of the other great patriotic organization, the autonomist party, ought to be convincing as to the feeling of the orderly classes in Cuba. If there is still any distrust in the United States of the character of the reforms, I think it must arise from the fact that they have not been carefully examined and understood by the American people. There has been so much that is sensational and irresponsible printed regarding affairs in Cuba that I fancy many Americans have quit reading and retain only the general impression sought to be created by the insurgents, that Spanish Government there is a very bad thing."

Effect of the Reforms.

"Do you regard the reforms as creating for the Cubans as liberal a system of self-government as that enjoyed by other colonial dependencies?" asked your correspondent.

"Not only that," was the reply, "but much broader than many countries grant, even including Great Britain. Spain proposes to continue the representation of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes, while no English dependency outside Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man has any such representation. Spain creates, moreover, a series of local governing bodies, beginning with the Municipal Boards and extending up to the new Cuban Parliament, which is charged with the administration of all the local affairs of the island.

"The most surprising thing to me, however, is the great scope given to the new Government in regard to the budget and the tariff. The local Parliament is permitted to frame the budget, subject only to such control by Spain as shall prevent spoliation and repudiation, and is authorized to frame the tariff, subject to certain fixed conditions. These conditions are that a discrimination of 20 per cent. shall be made in favor of such Spanish products as are enumerated by the home Government. This discrimination will not apply to all imports, and is so moderate that it will hardly cover the difference on freight on many articles between Spain and the United States. It gives Spain a distinct advantage as against European competitors, but a very trifling advantage, if any, against the United States. Then the authority is given to the local Parliament to prepare separate reciprocity treaties for securing to Cuba special trade advantages which are not secured for the Spanish peninsula. It is, of course, necessary for the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty that these treaties should be negotiated by the home Government through the regular diplomatic channels, but the Cubans are permitted practically to dictate the terms. All these propositions regarding the tariff and reciprocity are more liberal than the United States could grant if Cuba became a Territory or State of the United States. Our Constitution forbids such discriminations, but the Spanish Constitution is elastic enough to permit them where it is for the obvious benefit of the part of the empire in whose favor they are made. I cannot for the life of me see what more an intelligent Cuban could ask in the way of economic reform."

The Question of Suffrage.

"But is not the suffrage confined within such limits that the Spaniards practically control the policy of the island?" was asked.

"I think the suffrage has been nearly broad enough, in view of the mixed character of the population," replied Senator Hale. "The Spanish Government has, however, met even this objection by proposing that the Cuban reform parties themselves suggest terms for the reconstruction of the suffrage as soon as order is restored in the island. There is no doubt of the purpose of the Government to grant as liberal a system of suffrage as is consistent with responsible Government in Cuba. I notice that those who cannot find any flaws in the new system of reforms fall back upon the ground that they will never be carried out, and that the Spanish Government is conspicuously one which does not keep faith with its subjects. I think a good many Governments are subject to criticism in this respect, and I have even heard the accusation made by the heirs of persons who have died awaiting the action of Congress that a Government nearer home than Cuba was guilty of similar laches. In respect to the Spanish rule in Cuba, I think the present situation of affairs is a pretty good guarantee that Spain will not dare to nullify the reforms, even if she wished to. The fear that the insurrection might flame forth again and that the United States might feel compelled to interfere would be the best guarantee that the most untrustworthy Government on earth would feel compelled to keep its pledges."

McKinley's Policy.

"What policy do you think will be pursued toward Cuba by the incoming Administration?" asked the correspondent.

"I have no authority to speak for the Administration," was the reply, "but I have reason to believe that both Major McKinley and Senator Sherman will be very conservative. The Spanish Government practically has pledged itself to restore order by the end of the military season at the beginning of Summer. It has made rapid progress in the redemption of this pledge, and I certainly think that the new Administration ought to give it at least the full opportunity to redeem it. It would be very unfortunate for Major McKinley in his inaugural address or otherwise to hold out the hope that the United States would go to the relief of the insurgents if they kept up the semblance of a military organization a few months longer. The semblance of a Civil Government has been abandoned for all practical purposes, but Gomez and a few guerrilla bands might continue to harass the less settled portions of the island for a long time before they could be entirely extirpated, if they believed that the United States was coming to their rescue. The new Administration would make a great mistake, in my judgment, if President McKinley should indulge in vague assurances of sympathy with Gomez and the members of the Cuban Junta who are supporting him at a safe distance in the United States."

Lloyd Carpenter Griscom Resigns.

Lloyd Carpenter Griscom, son of Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Line, has tendered to District Attorney Olcott his resignation as Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Ill health led to this action. Mr. Griscom took a severe cold at the Bradley Martin ball, and after suffering for several weeks from complications that followed, decided to seek relief in a milder climate. He left New York recently on a four months' Southern trip.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

89—Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Kizel. 95—Schnabel Bros. vs. United States. 120—Steinwender vs. Bark Aspasia. 121—New York Filter Company vs. Niagara Water Company. 115—Maitland vs. Birkett. 992—Miles vs. Vivian. 109—Sweeney vs. Barge M. G. Leonard, &c. 101—N. A. Commercial Company vs. United States. 102—Sharples vs. Mosley & Stoddard Company. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross.

Motion Calendar.—1—Schieffelin & Co. vs. United States. 2—Sternaman vs. Peck. 3—Legg vs. Steam Tugs Unit and Titian. 4—Bauxbaum vs. United States. 5—Jackson vs. Birmingham Brass Company. 6—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Hoosick Railway Company. 7—Bennett vs. Salisbury. 8—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company. 9—Baker vs. Sanders. 10—Baker vs. Sanders. 11—Steel Clad Bath Company vs. Davison. 12—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Knott. 13—Winter vs. Knott. 14—Weaver vs. Williams. 15—Hurlbut vs. Turnure. 16—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Stecher Lithographic Company. 17—Rogers vs. Fitch. 18—Jones & Laughlin vs. Sands. 19 Same vs. same. 20—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 21—Whitman vs. National Bank of Oxford. 22—Sidell vs. Missouri Pacific Railway Company. 23—De Lima vs. United States. 24—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 25—Same vs. same. 26—Rubin vs. Sturtevant. 27—National Machine Company vs. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

58—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. Three Life Boats, &c. 70—Merchants' Express and Transportation Company vs. Myers Express and Navigation Company. 83—Heath vs. Brig Venturer. 92—Anderson vs. Pierce.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 9, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—Goebel vs. Forty-second Street Railroad Company. 2—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 3—Rosenbaum vs. Vanderberg. 4—McKenna vs. Weston. 5—Moss vs. Hosie. 6—Herz vs. Schmeckpeper. 7—In re Horne Book Company. 8—Sullivan vs. Sullivan. 9—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 10—Wolf vs. Horowitz. 11—In re Empire Warehouse Company. 12—Third National Bank of Springfield vs. George Mathers Company. 13—Pettingill vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 14—In re Warshauer C mpany. 15—Pebple, &c., vs. Flechter. 16—In e Schweyer. 17—Sherwood vs. Yost. 18—Fund tor the Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church vs. Indell. 19—Jane Vogel. 20—Sherman vs. Dayton. 21—Butman vs. Butman. 22—Behrens vs. Leder. 23—Casola vs. Vasquez. 24—Callanan vs. Collis. 25—In re Ross. 26—Averell vs. Barber. 27—McClave vs. Public Grain and Stock Exchange. 28—In re Ashley. 29—Greco vs. Miller. 30—Schwab vs. Superior Weekly Ladies' Journal Company. 31—Belle of Bourbon Company vs. Lenz. 32—Elias vs. Schweyer. 33—Camp vs. Miller. 34—Hyde vs. McSweeney. 35—Springfield vs. Fletcher. 36—Waite vs. Bell. 37—In re Droege. 38—Bhotson vs. Hamilton. 39—Hyde & Finn vs. Sheffield. 40—Hartman vs. same. 41—Manning vs. Rutter. 42—Droege vs. Riley. 43—Roeber vs. Meyer. 44—Ceccarini vs. Goldstein. 45—King vs. Brooklyn Cotton Manufacturing Company. 46—Conway vs. Dawson. 47—Childs vs. Smith. 48—Jaeger vs. Krone. 49—Tremers vs. Horner. 50—Griggs vs. Day. 51—Continental Trust Company vs. Frankel. 52—Biersbenk & Co. vs. Osborne. 53—Pollock vs. Patterson. 54—In re Hulbert Brothers. 55—Hunn vs. Hume. 56—Mayor, &c., vs. Best. 57—Warren Chemical Company vs. Decker. 58—Lord vs. Playa de Oro Mining Company. 59—People, &c., vs. Brennan. 60—Mead vs. Mead. 61—Ford vs. National Bank of Commerce. 62—Sickles vs. Sickles. 63—State Trust Company vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 64—Weinstein vs. Garfield. 65—In re Henry. 66—Hoffmeier vs. Andrews. 67—Gales vs. Gales. 68—Sweeney vs. Schoonmaker. 69—Parrin vs. Lowenstein. 70—In re Stohn. 71—Huntington vs. Huntington. 72—In re Savings Bank of County of Heves. 73—Harbeck vs. Knight. 74—Simonds Furnace Company vs. Simonds Manufacturing Company. 75—Mabon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 76—Lindner & Remig Manufacturing Company vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Company. 77—Kind vs. Moses. 78—Tatum vs. Tatum. 79—Seabrooke vs. Seabrooke. 80—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 81—In re Stewart. 82—In re Brown. 83—Saalfield Publishing Company vs. Bacon. 84—Mehlbach vs. Tamsen. 85—Colwell vs. Colwell. 86—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 87—Callanan vs. Mayor, &c. 88—Gregg vs. Kineto-Multiscope Company. 89—Gross vs. Moore. 90—Weiss vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 91—Powers vs. Shoomaker. 92—Ryan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 93—Gray vs. same. 94—Roepeke vs. Roepeke. 95—Union Railway Company vs. Damon. 96—Winters vs. Conterno. 97—Lawson vs. Buchanan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Public Park, (East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street.) 2—Matter of Tenth Avenue. 3—Matter of East One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street. 4—Ferren vs. Binyon. 5—Moore vs. Moore.

Demurrers.—389—Chicago Sugar Refining Company vs. Haebler. 390—Youngs vs. Stoddard. 399—People ex rel. Shovlin vs. Collis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—4253—English vs. Kimball. 4286—Geller vs. Cohen. 3920—Hutkoff vs. Hirsch. 4122—Keith vs. Keith. 1785—Schopen vs. Baldwin. 4317—De Graff vs. Cochran. 3895—Bohm vs. Bohm. 4227—Elsner vs. Curiel. 4385—Zimmerman vs. Gerson. 3982—Klein vs. Archer. 3254—Shrady vs. Shrady. 4404—Peterson vs. Peterson. 4431—Housah vs. Walsh. 4192—Brown vs. Miller. 4376—Tolhurshasas vs. Hicks. 4521—Smith vs. Nally.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Louis Nolte. 2—Frank Nolte.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—8131—Goodman vs. Shapiro. 10935—The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Brien. 10916—Same vs. McDermott. 9442—Leopold vs. Wertheimer. 11139—McGowan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 11234—Legare vs. Union Railway Company. 11191—Gardner vs. Cohen. 1496—Ambush vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 10429—Schuyler vs. Moore. 10851—McAuliff vs. Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 11057—Blakeman vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 11000—Komerak vs. Crimmins. 10332—Isaacs vs. Ermand. 8798—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 10953—Tasch vs. Rotstein. 10596—Hatzel vs. Muller. 11290—Rosenberg vs. Eaton. 11284—O'Brien vs. Wildung. 11256—Canning vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 11300—Dillon vs. Brady. 10397—Swartwout vs. Reilly. 10998—Ballou vs. Dillenbeck. 11621—Bunzl vs. Joseph. 10361—Phillips vs. Donohue. 11133—Fayette County Bank vs. Griswold. 11600—Rothbarth vs. La Vie. 11236—Wild vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

4276—Schroeder vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 4290—Same vs. Hamilton Insurance Company. 5158—Jencks vs. Fuivey. 2966—Sperling vs. Boll. 4499—Philip vs. Stokes. 6398—Anselment vs. Union Railway Company. 4267—Koyl vs. Farmers' Feed Company. 1959—Case vs. Consolidated Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 3152—Marshall vs. Becker. 3621—Carey vs. J. M. Lupton Publishing Company. 3758—Capeso vs. Woolfolk. 4245—Ellingwood vs. Norris. 6472—Magovern vs. Zabriskie. 6014—Harris vs. Fleck. 1610—Nichols vs. Casperfeld. 1680—Goldsmith vs. Nichols. 6023—Capobianco vs. Byrnes. 3084—Barry vs. Platt. 5500—McDermott vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 4848—Bermingham vs. Van Cott. 4502—Golding vs. The Mayor, &c. 4740—McCollough vs. same. 2172—Mangelo vs. Shean. 3395—Madden vs. Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. 5045—Neary vs. Hellshorn. 2372—Neuffer vs. Fellner. 4464—Mecker vs. Lockwood. 5250—Gerber vs. Wertheimer. 4084—Stodart vs. Bureau of Press Clippings.

Inquest.—2359—Hall vs. Raleigh Cycle Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Woodward, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., and X., for trial.

3671—Flammer vs. Warren. 4338—Lamb vs. Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company. 4382—Callahan vs. Metropolitan Cross-Town Railroad Company. 4401—Palmer vs. New York News Publishing Company. 5380—O'Connor vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6818—McLaughlin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3422—Burford vs. The Mayor, &c. 3593—Von Kewenter vs. Equitable Life Assurance Coclety. 3067—Scott vs. The Mayor, &c. 2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 8816—Lyons vs. Avis. 4309—Unruh vs. Rutherford. 5362—Trombetta vs. Guastavino. 4935—Clark vs. Bauer. 3697—Browne vs. Van Riper. 6796—Gallagher vs. Mutual Union Association of Rochester. 4910—Pape vs. Petruzzi. 4269—Morgan vs. North and East River Railroad Company. 4564—Alexander vs. Quigley. 6462—Hassett vs. Reilly. 1574—Rawitzer vs. Jamesville Manufacturing Company. 3164—Schugg vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 4127—Waldron vs. Union Trust Company. 5577—Miller vs. Jackson. 6403—Schmitt vs. Deutscher Verein. 6410—Raub vs. same. 5733—Percival vs. Gilmore. 3678—Raynor vs. Troland. 4363—Quattrocchi vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. 5925—Cowles vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until March 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Wilhelm Elbert, Wilhelmina Raab, Daniel Lavery, William Hollwog, Louis C. Allen, Ellen Pentz, Caroline Herman, Thomas J. Lynch, Theodore J. Stuyter. At 2 P. M.—Johanna Lewis.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Trial Term — Ground floor, Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1241—William Campbell. 1254—Herman Ebel. 1259—Annie Fox.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2543—Cohen vs. Tamsen. 16914—Klinkowstein vs. Greenberg. 1497—Falk vs. Willoughby. 418—May vs. Guenther. 1768—Klinger vs. Stiefer. 1457—Davies vs. Clarke. 1498—Hart vs. Lowen. 1544—R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company vs. Stetler. 1587—Strup vs. ——. Kenyon Cotton Co. 1822—Mass vs. Rosenberg. 1833—Dietz vs. Herman. 1516—Berg vs. Schloss. 1585—Bayer vs. Duffy. 1469—Caruso vs. Nicolini. 1536—Yellow Pine Company vs. Gullwilling. 1722—Finch vs. Kelly. 4119—Seeman vs. Rudd. 1823—Grand vs. Achells.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1976—Mauska vs. Royal Benefit Society. 1943—Randall vs. Taylor. 596—General Electric Company vs. R. M. Gilman Manufacturing Company. 3811½—Lesser vs. Hunninghaus. 3810½—Rosendorf vs. Lama. 1345—Wiler vs. Tamsen. 1272—Southack vs. Lane. 296—National Wall Paper Company vs. Lunt. 1947—Wood vs. Gottschalk. 1948—Loenhardt vs. Bissinger. 1325—Anderson vs. Hazleton. 1078—Hawkins vs. Brown. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1326—Boehner vs. Thompson. 391—Nelson vs. Inglis. 573—Levy vs. Kottman. 1887—Levinson vs. Blumenthal. 1905—Rosener vs. Vanderbeck. 1910—Sanford vs. O'Connor. 1912—McCleod vs. Geary. 1914—Keim vs. Heise. 1915—Bowers vs. Gumb. 1918—Rosenberg vs. McLean. 1924—Jackson vs. Mann. 1929—Curry vs. Barriene.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1741—Koehler vs. Murray. 971—New York Bank Note Company vs. Lehmann. 408—Churchill vs. Wagener. 1738—Wally vs. Meyerowsky. 1739—Vicek vs. Schindler. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 2017—Dollinger vs. Bryant. 2021—Davies vs. Clark. 1183—Shaped Seamless Stocking Company vs. Snow. Church & Co. 2038—Cohen vs. Birnbaum. 2039—Fowler vs. Lumly. 2040—Bose vs. Gatzen. 2041—Bacheln vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2042—Davis vs. Lyman. 2043—Jones vs. Farmer. 2044—Grant vs. Nelson. 2045—Bacheln vs. Foster. 2046—Spiro vs. Pfeiffer. 2047—McLoughlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2048—Vescovo vs. Freedman. 2049—Williams vs. Hubner. 2050—Cohen vs. Cohen. 2051—Bluess vs. Snelt. 2052—Olitsky vs. Collins. 2053—Snyder vs. Gidney. 2054—Typewriter Inspector Company vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 2055—Seles vs. Dukopf. 2056—Spaeth vs. Gennerich. 752—Torrey vs. Fitzwilson. 783—Dietz vs. Tritsch. 1876—Michals vs. Brady.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.—Opens in Room 10 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4423—Tarshaujian vs. Lindenborn. 4349—Hamilton vs. Howe. 4609—Burke vs. Phillips. 4645—Lindenborn vs. Steinberg. 4378—Hutkoff vs. Reilly. 4108—Smith vs. Sperling. 3869—Fish vs. Bangs. 4093—Bernstein vs. Crow. 2698—Schwartz vs. Northwestern Life Association. 3243—Leopold vs. Stern. 4460—Barro vs. Armunino. 4280—Randel vs. Neugass. 4608—New York Safety Steam Power Company vs. Claus. 2541—McMahon vs. Ehrich. 4545—The Cudahy Packing Company vs. Weill. 3130—Pottler & Stymus Company vs. Sire. 4238—Mayer vs. Darsler. 4080—McAllister vs. Hoadly. 4470—Barnell vs. Mercurio. 3882—The Halcyon Land Company vs. Blackburn. 4212—Rayvitch vs. Kaye. 4626—Klein vs. Boe. 4500—Simon vs. Schneider. 4636—H. Kantrowitz Company vs. Brofby. 4599—Rowland vs. La Grange. 4386—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company vs. Guttman. 4454—Mullane vs. Shapiro. 4548—Elliott vs. Lebanon Springs Company. 4089—Kramer vs. Markowitz. 4459—Jones vs. Horowitz. 4715—Straus vs. Young. 4667—Dorn vs. Buck.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—Equity cases called for purpose of fixing time of trial.—These causes must be tried on Tuesday and Thursday.—153—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis. 150—Masterson vs. Marsh. 166—McGrath vs. Christie. 183—Robinson vs. Salidino. 193—Schmohe vs. O'Brien. 230—Ceva vs. Brand. 233—Norton vs. Rhein. 237—Carney vs. Weideman. 240—Kiernan vs. Walton. 242—Seward vs. Hayward. 243—Peterson vs. Hayward. 244—Sullivan vs. Demorest. 245—Stiller vs. Stieller. 246—Simonson vs. Kelly. 248—Wehle vs. Grossman. 252—Mass vs. Jarvis. 253—Devlin vs. Pecneteau. 256—Smith vs. O'Farrell. 257—Burke vs. Martin. 258—Friedman vs. Forch. 259—McMullen vs. Walker. 260—Keller vs. McCooey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2056.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Lauterbach and Carpenter for the People.

1—Ellen Smith. 2—Annie Frost. 3—William Ashley. 4—Carl Widergren. 5—John Carroll. 6—Louis Dupree. 7—Abram A. Patreuch. 8—John Rothenbach. 9—John Bryan. 10—Thomas Brown and James Greeley. 11—William Doran. 12—Francis Simms. 13—John Finck. 14—Harry Rubin and Frank Evans. 15—John P. Gondolfo. 16—Arthur Morrell. 17—George G. Palmer. 18—Robert W. H. Ahearn.

Pleadings.—1—Harry Elliott. 2—Robert Gale. 3—Louis Strumpf and John McMahon. 4—Patrick Tucker. 5—May Lippay. 6—Edward Connelly and James Crane. 7—John Clay. 8—Paul Bicelly. 9—Annie Hart. 10—Charles Schneider. 11—Oscar Grecke. 12—William Gaffney. 13—Elizabeth Zimmerman. 14—William Buck. 15—William Kenny. 16—Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus. 17—Tony Barron. 18—Nathan Gallagher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Var. Allen for the People.

1—John J. Sullivan. 2—John McDonald. 3—Henry Rose, Frederick W. Mombusch, and Isaac H. Converse. 4—John Gargare. 5—James Ryan. 6—Thomas Kelly. 7—Eugene Thrower. 8—James Smith and Thomas Kelly. 9—William Reynolds. 11—Paul Cherpin. 12—Lemi Loy. 13—Charlie Lee. 14—Lee Sen. 15—Joseph Reed and William Reed. 16—Lee Woh and Lillie Miller. 17—William Klein. 18—John Kirchner. 19—Albert Kirchner. 20—John Keohne. 21—Sophie Lefever. 22—Nicholas Shilling. 23—Elizabeth M. Dehan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—John Keefe. 2—Joseph Kosman. 3—George H. Topakgan. 4—Oscar De Angelis. 5—Joseph Coleman and John Madden. 6—Samuel Finger. 7—George Spath. 9—James Hogan. 10—William Weinberg. 11—William Zahn. 12—Harry W. Monness. 13—Samuel Fishblatt. 14—Frederick M. Meyer. 15—William Gunther. 16—John Wilson. 17—William H. McEnroe.

COURT OF ...NERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke for the People.

1—Joseph Gelenter. 2—Jesse A. Scott, 3—Henry Fuchs. 4—Walter Hodges, 5—Michael Gioiaglange. 6—Samuel M. Schwartz. 7—Edward Jones. 8—Frank Fassman. 9—Benjamin Webber and George Stern. 10—Simeon W. Dutton.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Room 22.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bradley, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated.—Nos. 94, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 23, 79, 112, 113, 114, 115.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Dickey J.—Nos. 3259, 3563, 3220, 3272, 3626, 4352, 6468, 2946, 874, 4346, 3199, 3715, 4346, 4351, 4374, 4398, 4402, 4408, 4416, 3133, 4470, 4477, 4482, 4512, 4520, 4535, 4552, 4553, 4557, 4328, 2879, 6806, 4013, 4566, 4572, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4579, 4593, 4594, 4608, 4612, 4615½,5531, 4368. The following causes being on for the first time, will be held for the day on request, if answered "ready." Nos. 1273, 1274, 6835, 4100, 5136, 4123, 1749, 2485, 6564, 3413, 1927, 4234, 2153, 3663, 6979, 6854, 2507, 4616, 4620, 4621, 4624, 4627, 4633.

Highest number reached on regular call is 4633.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 1045, 1045½, 599, 584, 1054, 1060, 1075, 716, 304, 433, 136, 134, 144.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7—Aspinall, J. Civil Calendar.—Nos. 714, 708, 553A, 202, 140, 715, 719, 36, 618, 736, 737, 628, 621, 210, 723, 665, 748, 750, 751, 711, 248, 739, 677, 753, 754, 755.

Highest number reached on regular call, 755.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary D. Kelly, Salome Hasler, Ellen Thurston, Robert R. Colfax, Barnabas R. Carter, Jennie Reynolds, Mary C. Bykeefer, William Adams, (motion,) Edward Cantwell, Donato Bruno, Mary A. Philbin, and Alois Berry.

The accounting in the estate of David S. Weekes. Contested Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.—3—The will of Eliza A. Franklin.

The hawking, coughing and choking of

Bronchitis

vanishes if Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, is used conscientiously. All diseases of the throat it "CURES BY INHALATION."

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23 East 20th Street, New York.

INSPECTOR'S FACE SLAPPED.

Proprietor McMahon of Columbus Hall Resented Thompson's Queries.

Police Inspector Walter Thompson had his face slapped by James McMahon, proprietor of the Columbus Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, and his brother, Joseph McMahon, early yesterday morning. The Inspector, who was in plain clothes, while making a tour through Harlem, entered the hall and found several persons in a garden back of the bar. He began to question them, and the proprietor ordered him to leave. When he did not go, McMahon slapped him.

The Inspector at once called a policeman and had his assailant placed under arrest. As the prisoner was taken away to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station his brother Joseph slapped the Inspector again. He also was arrested.

At the Harlem Police Court later both men pleaded that they did not know who it was that asked the questions. They thought he was some meddlesome stranger. Police Magistrate Brann fined them $10 each.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The Italian bark Anita S., which left Paysandu, Uruguay, for Baltimore Aug. 15, 1896, is at last safe in port, after one of the slowest trips on record. The vessel was given up as lost weeks ago.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 7.—Anxiety is felt regarding the whaling steamer Esquimaux, which is now thirty days out from Dundee, bound for this port to prosecute the seal fishery. There are about forty persons aboard the Esquimaux.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 7.—While cleaning his gun this morning B. S. Tollman, owner of a large stock farm at Frankfort, had both hands badly torn by the premature discharge of the weapon. Several of his fingers had to be amputated.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 7.—J. D. Stockton was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of coercion of employes. He is manager of the Clifton Coal Company, and the charge is that he compelled employes to buy at the company's store.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 7.—Thomas Wilson and Andy Hill, farmers, residing near this city, quarreled yesterday. They decided to settle their differences by fighting a duel with axes. At the first blow Wilson split Hill's head open, killing him instantly.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, March 7.—Twenty-eight years ago Melinda Snyder, a girl then eighteen years old, disappeared from her home in Liberty Valley, this county, and no trace of her was ever found. Last night Hugh Smith, a man seventy-five years old, residing in the same valley, was arrested, charged with killing the girl and burning her body, after cutting it up into small pieces.

AUBURN, Ind., March 7.—D. D. Moody ex-clerk of Dekalb County, yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement of $2,700 of county funds during his term of office, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Other county officials and ex-officials are under indictment for embezzlement and larceny. The county has been robbed of $50,000 during the last ten years.

BICYCLES.

Yellow Fellows

are named from their popular color, but don't forget that they are also furnished in black.

The '96 Stearns are only $75 and are sold on the installment plan for only $5 down.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON Council, Room No. 8, City Hall, New York City, February 23d

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11:00 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Wilde Jagd—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
THE WALDORF—Piano Lecture—11:00 A. M.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1897.

IT IS TIME TO ACT.

Commissioner GRANT said the other day that the Legislature ought to take action to put an end to the strife in the Police Board. Action should be taken, that is certain, but not by the Legislature. There is a shorter and a safer way.

Mayor STRONG ought to remove from office either Commissioners ROOSEVELT and ANDREWS, or Commissioners GRANT and PARKER. The quarrel is between these pairs. It obstructs the business of the board, subverts discipline, demoralizes the force, disgusts the public, and tends to restore conditions of evil that it cost us much to cure.

The Mayor probably has a pretty clear idea which pair of Commissioners he ought to put out. On that question we have a belief which it would require evidence to overcome. So has the public. But the attempt to remove either pair would encounter stout resistance. Suppose his Honor should try it with ROOSEVELT and ANDREWS, making charges against them and fixing a day for hearing their defense. His chamber would be packed and the City Hall Park thronged with the most intelligent and best-known taxpayers of the city come to protest against his ill-advised intention. On the other hand, let him make charges against GRANT and PARKER. Immediately the most powerful political influences in this State and in the country would be exerted to stay his hand. We may as well speak plainly. It is a tradition of the Republican Party that the son of Gen. GRANT must be "taken care of." Faithfully respected for a long series of years, that tradition has taken root like a mountain oak. The overthrow of the sacred custom of taking care of Mr. GRANT would be undertaken only by a very courageous man and achieved only by a very determined one.

The Mayor will clearly perceive two things—that the fight can be ended only by striking down one of the parties to it, and, second, that to deal the blow he must have a backbone like a granite gatepost. We think his Honor sees his duty plainly. We are in doubt only about his backbone. His authority is beyond all question. The act which gave him the absolute power of removal during the first six months of his term declared that subsequent removals should be made "as provided by law." This provision is found in Section 108 of the Consolidation act, which declares that heads of departments "may be removed by the Mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor expressed in writing."

Gov. BLACK might or might not approve the removal of Commissioners GRANT and PARKER. But if he refused, the responsibility would be on him, not on Mayor STRONG. The Mayor would have performed his duty conscientiously. It is the principle that is important in this matter, the principle of home rule. Commissioner GRANT'S expressed wish for legislative interference may have been, for all we know, the indiscreet revelation of an actual purpose. Our Police Commission and other departments of the City Government may be reconstructed for us by the statesmen of Tioga and Chautauqua taking other branches of municipal business into their hands as they have taken the excise business. But so long as our appointed servants have any power left it ought to be fully used.

The Police Board scandal has continued long enough. A sharp exercise of executive authority in ending it would be a sign of municipal good health. It would promote the public welfare.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

The President's call for an "extra" session—that is a queer slip for Mr. SHERMAN to let him make; the conventional term has always been "extraordinary"—fixes the date at next Monday. It is plainly his intention to confine Congress to such measures as he may recommend, and in theory he has that power. In practice, he can do very little in restraining the Senate, which, indeed, cannot act without the House, but can talk without end.

Congress will have to provide money for the purposes for which the bills failed at the recent session, and this involves reopening a number of quarrels between the two houses. The "revenue" bill, of course, will be the chief subject of attention, and here the Senate is able to make, and pretty sure to make, much delay and possibly a good deal of trouble. It is doubtless the intention of the President to seek authority from Congress for the Financial Commission. He gave fair notice in his inaugural that he prefers very strongly to name the commission, and the House will not be likely to oppose that. But the Senate is sure to do so. It may be content with a bill requiring three Senators to be on the commission, but it will wish to name them itself. It will stand on its dignity, and, what is much more important to it, it will want the "patronage." There is nothing in history or fable since the appetite of Gargantua that equals the hunger of the average Senator for place.

Altogether the session promises to give the President a great deal of anxiety and bother.

PROBABLY A JOB.

The public interest will be better served by the defeat than by the enactment of Senate Bill No. 718, providing for the acquisition of land in the forest preserve. Gov. BLACK has made an ostentatious exhibition of his zeal for the preservation of the Adirondack forests. We should like to believe him entirely disinterested and sincere, but as we understand that this objectionable bill embodies his ideas and plans, we can do so only at the expense of his intelligence.

The business of acquiring additional lands for the State is, by the terms of this bill, intrusted to a Forest Preserve Board of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor from the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest and the Commissioners of the Land Office. That is bad to begin with. The old lumbering interest, arch enemy of the forests, still dominates the first-named commission, and the second is made up, ex officio, of the Republican politicians holding the chief executive offices of the State, from Lieutenant Governor down to State Engineer and Surveyor. When the Constitutional Convention put into the organic law of the State an absolute prohibition of tree cutting in the forest lands owned by the State, it did so, not because it did not know that that was unscientific forestry, but because it felt that to vest any discretionary powers whatever in the executive and legislative politicians at Albany would almost insure the destruction of the forests. This may not be generally known; but it is a fact. The wisdom and prudence of the convention was demonstrated last Summer, when the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest officially approved the proposed Constitutional amendment removing the prohibition and inviting the lumber interest to continue its ravages. THE TIMES exposed the plot, and the people voted down the amendment—710,505 to 321,486. And now Gov. BLACK and the Commissioners of Fisheries have the audacity to propose that a Forest Preserve Board shall be made up of these gallant defenders of the North Wood. When the lambs pass a vote of confidence in the wolves it will be time to extend the functions and powers of this valuable commission.

If, unhappily, it were constituted, this board would have power to enter on and take possession of any land, structures, or waters in the territory embraced in the forest preserve—that is, anywhere in the counties in which lie the forests of the Adirondacks and the Catskills. Simply by filing in the office of the State Engineer a map of the tracts taken and by notifying the owners thereof the title would pass to the State. If the board was unable to come to an agreement with the owners as to compensation, the latter would have the blessed privilege of presenting to the Court of Claims a claim for the value of the land taken. What might happen to the owners of forest lands in the Counties of Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan and in the Adirondacks may be inferred from the declaration of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest, in their last annual report, that "good forest land" can now be had at $1.50 an acre. Not long ago the State paid $8 an acre for 75,000 acres in the Adirondacks, conceding to the former owner the soft wood and right of way and camp sites. Probably there is no land worth having that can be bought at $1.50 an acre, but it is quite conceivable that the present owners of large tracts of land from which the timber has been stripped would be glad to have a market for it created by the passage of Senate Bill 718. And the board might not be above using its great powers to drive hard bargains with the owners of really valuable tracts.

The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the work of the Forest Preserve Board. We should expect to see another appropriation of $1,000,000 next year for continuing its work. Why do not the Governor and the Commissioners ask for the whole sum at once and submit the question to the people, as the canal improvement was submitted? The Legislature is more manageable than the people, to be sure, but it must be remembered that the money belongs to the people.

The bill is bad from nearly every point of view. It is proposed that a boss-ridden Legislature shall authorize a Governor who, by the Lou Payn appointment, has shown himself to be unworthy of confidence to appoint from a rotten commission and from a group of political office holders a board having power to spend a million and to take private property in a very arbitrary fashion where and when it pleases. If a board of disinterested men, eminent for their knowledge of forestry and for their probity, were named in the bill, it would wear a different look. In its present form we are afraid of it. It seems to be potential of jobs. Is it a lumbermen's job to sell to the State the thousands of acres they have devastated?

WHAT THE PRESIDENT CAN DO.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ has in the current number of Harper's Weekly a strong article on "The Quadrennial Disgrace." He describes with the sober emphasis of one who has both seen and experienced it the onset of office seekers on a new Administration. He makes this simple, practical, though radical, proposition of policy for Mr. MCKINLEY:

"What the President can do is to make known to all concerned, in behalf of the public interest which it is his duty to guard, that no patronage will be distributed at the White House; that appointments will be made only when recommended by the departments under which the appointees are to serve; that whoever wishes to apply or recommend others for appointment to office must do so in writing and not otherwise; that when oral advice or consultation about appointments to office is desired, it will be specially invited; that removals and appointments will be made only for the good of the service and after careful inquiry by the Executive branch of the Government itself; and to facilitate the attainment of the end in view, that the 67,000 minor Post Offices will without delay be put under proper civil service rules; that the examinations for Consular places will be made competitive, and that, as to other Presidential offices, the President, for the guidance of the Executive in making nominations, will adopt proper methods for ascertaining the comparative fitness of candidates."

Is there anything here proposed that is opposed to the Constitution, that is not, indeed, really required by its spirit? Is there anything that would not be of the greatest and most lasting advantage to the whole country?

A "SYMPOSIUM" ON TRUSTS.

The Independent in its latest issue publishes a series of eight articles which it calls by the modern and rather absurd title of a symposium. The writers are of what the retailers call assorted opinions, and the articles range from "An Attack on the Oil Combination" by HENRY D. LLOYD to a "Defense of the Oil Combination" by one of its lawyers, S. C. T. DODD, and from the "Socialist View of Trusts" by Mr. DE LEON to an ardent advocacy of them by Mr. O. K. STUART, a manufacturer of Philadelphia. And there are several more non-committal articles by Prof. CLARK of Columbia and Prof. ELY of Wisconsin and a succinct history of the Sugar Trust by GEORGE J. MANSON of Brooklyn.

A comparison of such views as these is interesting. In some degree it is enlightening. Mainly, however, in showing how superficial is the treatment of the question by those who hold the more extreme opinions on either side, and how doubtful and almost puzled is the attitude of those who seek to look on all sides. One of the least judicial in temper of the articles is that by Mr. DODD, though his array of specific facts relating to the Standard Oil Company is very terse, clear, and effective. He heads his article "The War Against Wealth," and the purport of it is that such a war has been waging for a long while, "gathering strength with time until it has assumed proportions which threaten danger to all the large industries of the country." We see no evidence that such a "war" is going on any more bitterly than it has always been waged, and certainly it has not been any more effective. Wealth seems to stand it as well as ever before if not better. It meets with obstacles and a lot of hard names, but it is not exactly an object of sympathy. If it is in a great fight, so it has always been, and just now it is not the under dog. On the other hand, we do not see any evidence that Wealth is any more oppressive than formerly. On the contrary, it is clearly less so, and its influence upon social and political development is, for evil purposes, less, while there is less desire to devote it to such purposes.

The two articles in this series of the most careful character and greatest interest are those of Prof. ELY and Mr. STUART. The latter boldly attacks the principle of competition and practically declares it a nuisance and an evil. He says, in substance, that it compels such a strife between individuals that it is demoralizing and corrupting, and he makes some pointed quotations from advertisements to prove it. "The supreme necessity, under the competitive system, is the sale of the product, and this is the prime object of the merchant's lie. The varied phenomena of business mendacity, the prevalence of which establishes it value, are alone enough to prove that there must be a check to competition." The remedy he finds in the Trust, which so organizes production and distribution as to keep the product just enough ahead of the demand to secure a gradual decline of prices while avoiding the scramble for selling. Thus "the Trust is not only the next natural step in business, it is a step in social evolution; the Trust is not only a conservator of energy and of wealth, it is a conservator of morals and of religion."

Prof. ELY does not think so ill of competition, but he thinks there are certain fields in which it will not work because limited supply, whether of material or of facilities, gives a practical monopoly to the possessors of that supply. In these cases Prof. ELY advocates "Government ownership of the sources of supply." He urges very strongly, however, as a condition to this policy, an elaborate, thorough, strenuous system of education in "civics" to secure officers competent in ability and in character to administer these tremendous tasks. Unfortunately, he does not show how education is to develop the motive for the efficient and honest management of affairs in which the managers have no direct or even any strong indirect interest. Here, we are convinced, is a very weak point in this proposed system. We have one conspicuous example of Government monopoly in this country—the postal service. It has been run at a steady loss year after year—not because the revenues from legitimate service have not been more than ample, but because they have been wasted on unjustifiable branches of the service. There has been of late great improvement in the administration of the service, but it was forced on the Government not because the old ways were extravagant and corrupt, but because they demoralized politics and outraged public decency. On general principles, Government monopoly seems to stand to any other monopoly that we have yet suffered from very much in the relation of the fire to the frying pan.

"Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenues from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation will be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country."—President MCKINLEY'S Inaugural Address.

It is the opinion of our neighbor The Tribune that "no other President ever had clearer authority for any statement" than Mr. MCKINLEY had for these "strong words." President MCKINLEY has no direct authority whatever to speak above a whisper on the tariff question. Neither he nor his party appealed to the country for a license to revise the tariff. That question was kept well out of sight lest the sound-money Democrats who were to decide MCKINLEY'S fate should be driven off. BENJAMIN HARRISON did have clear authority to talk about the tariff, for the canvass of 1888 was made on that issue. But when he came to the Presidency, and in his first annual message, he treated the subject with the greatest caution. The uprising of the people against the McKinley act in 1890 showed that he understood popular sentiment better than Congress. Mr. MCKINLEY can easily provoke another reaction against high and higher protection.

The most interesting and trustworthy reports on the Greek-Cretan situation come from HENRY NORMAN of The London Chronicle, who is in Athens, doing for his paper as solid work as he did for it in Washington at the time of the Venezuela difficulty. One important point in his dispatches is confirmed by the Berlin dispatches of The London Times. It is that the chief obstacle in the way of a just and decent settlement is the German Emperor, who, whatever his personal motives, is now working with the Czar. It is likely that in this policy he is simply trying, as he did at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, to make friends with Russia at the expense of France—to substitute Germany for France as a useful ally to the Czar. In the former case he succeeded in making France play second fiddle, to the disgust of many of her statesmen. The present situation is more serious. France cannot take second place, or any place, in backing the Tartar despot against Greece without provoking a hot and deep resentment among the French people. And if the French Government should humiliate itself in this direction by apparent submission to German dictation, the sentiment for the Russian alliance might easily turn to fierce anger. Nothing would suit Germany better than that.

If, in the break-up of the European concert, Germany and Russia should be found acting together, and France, released from the fetters with which her pride and longing for revenge have bound her to Russia, should seek her natural alliance with Great Britain, it would be an enormous gain for France and for civilization. Even if war should come, the tremendous naval power of Great Britain would give to her and her French ally the command of the Mediterranean and all the naval approaches to the seat of war, and France would be seoure in what is really her only hopeful field of expansion—the southern shores of the Mediterranean. In the Eastern question proper, beyond the fate of Constantinople, she has no interest. On the other hand, it would be a priceless advantage for her could her aspirations and sympathies be turned from reactionary Russia toward democratic and progressive England. That was, curiously enough, the dream both of NAPOLEON III. and GAMBETTA. It is not impossible that it may yet be realized.

It was asking a little too much of even the Arkansas type of Bryanites to take down the portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS which adorns the walls of the legislative hall and hang in its place even for a week the picture of their candidate, who is about to visit Little Rock. One moral of which is that the dangerous sectional and class hatred of which BRYAN is supposed to be the embodiment may not be nearly so dangerous as it seems. It is nothing like so intense as that which JEFFERSON DAVIS represented, and yet the legislators who persist in honoring him are unquestionably as loyal to the Government of Mr. MCKINLEY as they ever were to the one in which DAVIS was President. The forces which make for union in the Republic are far stronger than those which make for discord, and no wise citizen will forget or ignore that fact.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The advanced, or advancing, women of St. Louis are to have a billiard room of their own, with the incidental accompaniments of a bowling alley, a place in which to read the papers, and a mysterious something or somethings rather vaguely described as "other features." All this is to be provided as a strictly business venture by a man who has hitherto sought only the patronage of masculine players of the scientific game, and to his new establishment he proposes to admit any woman, whether alone or accompanied by a husband, brother, or sweetheart. Nothing is said about friends or mere acquaintances, but it is probable that they, too, will be allowed to enter when properly introduced and professing an inclination to assume in proper time one or the other of the nearer and dearer relationships. The experiment has as yet been tried in only one place—Vienna. There it is said to have worked well, and St. Louis is watching with interest to see what the developments will be on American soil.

—A correspondent of The Milwaukee Sentinel who in the past four years has had occasion to attend conventions of educators in all parts of the country, says that what has struck him most at these meetings is the calm and hopeful spirit in which a majority of those present discuss economic and sociological questions whose very formulation a decade ago was regarded by "respectable" people as an act of impious recklessness, and whose consideration was left as fit work for torch-bearing Anarchists. "The pride of letters and the conceit of learning," he says, "are yielding among teachers and librarians to a larger human sympathy in direct ratio with the spread of technical training and the generation of a professional spirit among them. Everywhere those problems which formerly either dazed the average man and woman into a sort of despondent apathy or stung them into savage resentment offensive or defensive, according to their particular station in life—everywhere those momentous problems are frankly faced and energetically attacked by teachers." The change is one that can have escaped the notice of no attentive observer of the times, and it is by no means confined to the instructors of youth. Few circles are now so conservative that those in it fear openly to question the perfectness of existing conditions, or to seek with earnestness for the means and methods of bettering them. Suggestions of reforms affecting even the fundamental laws of trade and property-owning now excite the opposition of argument, not that of rabid indignation, and myths masquerading as history can be examined without subjecting the person doing it to the social ostracism which had succeeded active physical persecution as a weapon of defense for ancient institutions and theories. This is the characteristic mark of the age, and it influences every operation of every mind.

—While New York's statesmen are considering the problems connected with the Raines law, especially as regards the definition of the words "hotel" and "meal," it might be well for them to give some attention to a difficulty which recently troubled three British tribunals in succession—a County Court, the Queen's Bench Division, and finally the Court of Appeals. It concerned the meaning of "guest" and the distinction between such a person and an ordinary resident. A lady went to a hotel at Brighton in November, 1895, and staid there until the next August. She had paid her bills regularly and conducted herself with due regard for British conventions, but for some reason the landlord wanted her rooms. He first intimated the desire, and, this failing to accomplish anything, he expressed it openly, and at last resorted to the law. The lady was comfortable where she was and claimed the right to remain as long as she chose, or at least until the building burned down. The County Judge decided that, though she had done nothing to justify her expulsion as a transient guest, she had staid so long that she could no longer rely upon her common law right of entertainment by any one keeping a common inn. She had, in his view, become a lodger, whose tenancy could be terminated at any time by reasonable notice. That is substantially the view upheld by both the superior courts to which the case was carried, and it seems eminently conformable to common sense, although the legal arguments do not appear very convincing. It is admitted that mere length of stay does not deprive a guest of his or her status as such, though it is an element in the case which a Judge is bound to consider. Indeed, it seems a little doubtful whether the lady's pertinacity would not have carried the day had she only abstained from declaring her intention to remain indefinitely.

PERSONAL.

—A statement that had somewhat wide circulation in this country not long ago was to the effect that the Pope, while examining the Vatican records, had said to DOM GASQUET, the librarian: "Publish everything of interest—everything, whether it tends to the discredit or the credit of the ecclesiastical authorities, for you may be sure that if the Gospels had been written in our day the treachery of JUDAS and the denial of St. PETER would have been suppressed for fear of scandalizing weak consciences." A correspondent of The Catholic Standard and Times, writing from Rome, says that this report contains five mistakes, which he thus corrects: There is no such thing as "the Vatican records"; LEO XIII. never investigated them; neither did DOM GASQUET; DOM GASQUET is not "the librarian" or "a librarian" of or in the Vatican; DOM GASQUET denies that he heard the Pope say any such thing. The emendations are sufficiently thoroughgoing, so thorough that one almost forgets to wonder what would have been said if the subject mentioned had come up for consideration under the conditions detailed. Into that, perhaps unfortunately, the correspondent does not enter.

—Gen. JOHN B. GORDON'S retirement from the Senate has started the Georgia papers to recalling the many exciting episodes of his long public career. He first rose to political prominence as Governor of his State during the reconstruction period, and this he more than retained when as a Senator he voiced at Washington the sentiments of the South while the controversy that resulted in the seating of President HAYES was in progress. Day after day his voice was raised in opposition to those of the Republican leaders, and the animosities thus engendered brought about his famous quarrel with Senator CONKLING. This took place in executive session, but all its details were soon public property and the subjects of wide discussion. The air was full of rumors about an impending duel between the two men, and so keen did the apprehension grow that, for the second time in the history of the Senate, a committee formed of friends of both antagonists undertook the task of settling the difficulty. The committee consisted of ex-Vice President HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Judge HOWE, ex-Postmaster General under GRANT, on the Republican side, and the Hon. W. W. RANSOM and Senator MCDONALD of Indiana, on the Democratic side. Their efforts to reach an amicable understanding were successful, as a formal entry on the records of the Senate shows. The other case dates back to 1854, and in it, also, a Georgian, JOHN FORSYTH, was one of the persons involved.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of De Kalb County, Ga., recommended that the Georgia Railroad be compelled to discontinue running freight trains on Sunday.

* * *

Christian Harmon of South Easton, Penn., has a sword claimed to have been captured from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee when he was taken prisoner near White House Landing, Va., March 3, 1863.

* * *

An association of gentlemen residing in Roxbury, Mass., is endeavoring to raise money sufficient to erect a handsome monument to Gen. Joseph Warren. He was born in their town, and the city appropriated $12,000 of the $20,000 needed.

* * *

Two firms in Boston supplied nearly thirty-nine tons of glass to make good the losses occasioned by the gas explosion in Tremont Street last week, the whole being valued at about $16,000. The largest pane was 128 by 160 inches, and was valued at $300.

* * *

A member of the School Board of Toronto, Ontario, expressed the opinion the other day that lessons on geography and resources of the country would do more to instill patriotism in the pupils than much singing of patriotic songs in the schools. He thought there was too much "shouting patriotism" nowadays, and that it degenerated into jingoism.

* * *

Secretary Osborne of the Kentucky Confederate Veterans' Association reports that nine full regiments and three battalions of infantry, four artillery companies, and eighteen regiments and fifteen other organizations of cavalry went into the Confederate service from Kentucky. They all suffered much in battle, and as it was difficult to recruit, there were, when the war ended, not more than two regiments of infantry and six of cavalry remaining.

* * *

Sixty-eight candidates for admission to the bar appeared in the Appellate Court room in Chicago on Friday last, this being the largest number of applicants ever coming there at one time. They range in age from eighteen to sixty-four years.

* * *

The British and Scottish societies of Boston and many of the native citizens are arranging for a celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The festival will be held in Mechanics' Hall, and will include concerts and a banquet. It is planned to make the celebration a broad one.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Obstruction in the Senate.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Senatorial "courtesy," so called, permits of obstructive debate, even of an irrelevant nature. It is time to call a halt, and it is likely that Mr. Hobart will be resolute enough to do so.

Arbitration in Churches.

From The Boston Watchman.

While so many Christian people are urging arbitration for the adjustment of international differences, it is pertinent to ask whether arbitration would not be a good method for adjusting the differences that sometimes arise in churches, or between Christian men?

Unfilled Opera Chairs.

From The Chicago Journal.

Any unprejudiced person who will go to the grand opera at the Auditorium and hear same of the best artists in the world singing the productions of the masters of music to rows of empty chairs will decide that Chicago's loud claims to pre-eminence as a centre of art are wind.

Defects in the Consular Service.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

No one has spoken more severely of the defects in our consular service than some of the more earnest members of that service themselves. It is, in fact, a well-known truth that we lose a large proportion of the trade of foreign countries simply because our Consuls abroad are not sufficiently well informed concerning the commerce of their own country to know how to promote it in the markets of the ports at which they are stationed.

Never Fails.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Booker T. Washington, whom we regard as the most remarkable man the negro race has produced in this country, has built up, in a little country town in Alabama, an industrial and normal school with which no other can be compared. The money needed to carry on this great work is contributed regularly by Northern people interested in it. Every year President Washington goes to New England to raise this money, and never fails.

The Bible in the Schools.

From The Independent.

There is one religious provision in the proposed charter for the Greater New York which we do not like. It is that which denies the Board of Education, or to any borough School Board, the right to exclude the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, or selections therefrom from the schools. The Independent is on long record as believing that the State has no right to give religious instruction by requiring that the Bible be read in its schools. Religious instruction is the business of the Church, not of the State. It is not safe to intrust it to the State.

Not the Twenty-fifth President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The St. Nicholas Magazine and several newspapers, in referring to the recent inauguration, announce Major McKinley as the twenty-fifth President of the United States. This is an error which I will thank you to afford me space to correct. The Presidential term upon which we have just entered is the twenty-eighth, and will include the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. Of the Presidents thus far elected, eight (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland) were chosen for second terms, thus making but twenty persons selected to fill the high office of President. As that number includes President McKinley, it is thus evident that he has had only nineteen predecessors elected to the Presidential chair. When we add to these four Vice Presidents (Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur) who succeeded to the office, it will be found that previous to the present 4th of March it has had but twenty-three incumbents. Consequently, Major McKinley is the twenty-fourth, and not the twenty-fifth, President of the United States. It is interesting to add that, of the twenty Presidents elected, but two were voted for three times. These were President Jackson, who, though he obtained a plurality, failed in securing a majority of Electoral votes on his first appeal, and had to give way to John Quincy Adams as the choice of the House of Representatives, and President Cleveland, who was defeated upon his second appeal for public favor. M. A.

New York, March 6, 1897.

Trinity's Two Hundredth Anniversary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the preliminary scheme for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Trinity Parish, which will take place two months hence, it is remarked that, besides the public rejoicings, "the occasion would seem to require for completeness some fine act of beneficence by corporation, or people, or both, in celebration of God's so great goodness and loving kindness during two centuries."

In following what it has considered its path of duty, THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago condemned the neglect of the Trinity Corporation in caring for its household property tenanted by the poor, and keeping it in proper repair. I am satisfied, then, that it will agree with me that that rich body can bestow upon the poorer classes of the city no finer "act of beneficence" than the erection upon the land it owns in the city of a number of model tenement houses, somewhat after the plan of those provided by the generous George Peabody for the poor of London, and thus remove from its escutcheon a blot that has long disfigured it. It is needless for me to comment upon the beneficial results of such an undertaking, and the blessings it would confer upon a large class of the community by supplying them with wholesome homes at a rental that accords with their means. Charity is one of the Christian virtues, and an act of charity like this must appeal to all true Church people, and must certainly come within the scope of beneficent Church work.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will favor my suggestion, and by your pen promote its object. A CHURCHMAN.

New York, March 6, 1897.

WHO IS IN ERROR?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your comments upon my letter published in your issue of the 11th inst. you refer to the error which I admitted was contained in my first letter, as though that error was an important one; but you fail to show its materiality to the question on which we differ. You also allege that it seems to you I had fallen into several other errors in making my explanation. Upon that allegation I shall take issue with you.

These several errors you do not point out, and we can only get at them from inference. You do, indeed, assert that the reason why saloon keepers did not take advantage of the Foley law as of the Raines law was not the one stated by me; that they knew all about the law, and the reason why they did not resort to taking out a hotel license was because such a license cost more than a saloon license. And yet a little further on you say the saloon keeper had to pay tribute to the police, and, as you very well know, that tribute was more than the difference between the cost of the two licenses. Moreover, I presume there were a good many fake hotels then in the City of New York, as there certainly were in other parts of the State—about four or five to every real hotel. And yet there were no bogus "guests" then, and the ancient and much-used sandwich was unknown. These facts go very far to substantiate my theory that saloon keepers, like a good many other people, were ignorant of this clause in the Foley law.

You say that the reason why no complaint was made under the old law by "bibulous" hotel guests was that the law was not regarded, and no attempt was made to enforce it. In this you are partially right, but wrong in so far as the facts affect my position. Many of the keepers of real hotels did undoubtedly furnish to some of their guests on Sunday with their meals, and as a part thereof, sundry liquors of an intoxicating character, as they were accustomed to furnish them on other days of the week and as they furnished tea, coffee, and other non-intoxicating beverages. The hotel keepers, their guests, and the public generally, assumed that this was not a violation of the spirit or intent of the law; and when the furnishing of liquors went no further than this, no attempt was made to prosecute the hotel keepers for violating the law. Aside from these acts, the prohibition of Sunday selling was as much regarded as were the other restrictive clauses of the law, and when hotel guests desired liquors at any other time, or in any other way, they were obliged to get them as other people did.

The old law was undoubtedly frequently violated with impunity, and many of its provisions were in some places utterly disregarded; but the Sunday restrictions were not alone the subject of their violations. And the same things may be said of the Foley and of the Raines laws, as well as of every excise law which has been enacted. As I said in my first letter, you can make no law on the subject which contains any restrictions which liquor dealers will observe.

Probably the act of 1892 did legalize a practice that had prevailed under all excise laws; but the policy of amending a law for the purpose of legalizing practices prohibited by the law, or because there is a strong sentiment against the law in some locality, is a very mischievous one. When legislation attempts to pare down a criminal law to meet the practices of its violators, it will be found that such a policy will require further and further paring, until all restrictions are removed. It is easy to abolish crime by repealing all laws against it, but that is hardly the proper way of doing it. A just law for the promotion of good order is not to be repealed because of the fact that in some locality the disorderly element is so strong as to lead to an evasion of its provisions, or even to attempts at its defiance. What is then needed is an honest, an energetic effort for its enforcement by the authorities intrusted with that duty.

In conclusion I wish to renew the question asked in my former letter: "Are the interests of the dealers in alcoholic beverages and the appetites of those who drink them of so much more importance than the interests of buyers and sellers of other wares that they should be excepted from the operation of the Sunday laws?"

It may be that some of the practices referred to in this letter were not the same in all parts of the State. What I have stated with regard to them is in accordance with the facts existing in those sections covered by my observation and information. W. FARRINGTON.

Poughkeepsie, Feb. 13, 1897.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Fair Canton, loneliest village of the plain,
Where crowds erst came on nearly every train,
The hum has ceased; no more the echoing tread
Is heard. Thy streets are dead;
The cows browse peacefully to-day
Where, yesterday, we heard the brass bands play.
The sheep bells tinkle in the quiet streets;
The ewe is munching and the lambkin bleats;
The old ram stands as master of the scene,
And all is peaceful, sober, and serene!

There stands the empty hack—its use is past—
But hark! A train approaches! Hear the blast!
A swish, a roar, and then a sudden crash,
The monster speeds through Canton like a flash!
It does not stop! It hurries on its way—
This was the greatest station yesterday!
Fair village! Loneliest one upon the plain,
Thy day is fled—'twill never come again,
The oldest resident, e'en now, begins to prate
Of things he saw when Canton was so lively and so great!

GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS

The Kaiser Said to be Expecting a War with Great Britain in the Future.

OPPOSITION TO THE CREDIT.

If It Is Refused, the Reichstag Will Be Dissolved and an Appeal Made to the People—A Warm Debate Looked For.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the course of his speech before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Friday in advocacy of the Government's demand for a large credit to be devoted to increasing the strength of the navy, Admiral Hollmann, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, mentioned an "oberste kriegsleitung," or chief conductor of war measures, as approving the credit asked for. This form of speech was the official manner of reference to the Kaiser in the Reichstag in the connection in which it was used, and nobody has the slightest doubt that the proposal for the increased naval credit is the Kaiser's personal demand.

The exact strength of the opposition to the credit in the Reichstag cannot yet be gauged, though it is known that the Centrists, both factions of the Radicals, and some of the National Liberal members will oppose it, but the Government is convinced that the demand will be rejected and, upon an adverse vote in the imperial body, will dissolve the Reichstag and go before the country in a new election upon two leading planks in the electoral platform, namely: The revival of the Socialist Coercion act, as announced in the Emperor's recent speech at the banquet of the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, and a large increase of the navy in respect of ships, armament, and men.

Apart from the standing of the Deputies in the Reichstag upon the question of voting an extra credit for the increase of the naval strength, there is a noticeable public reaction in favor of Admiral Hollmann's proposals under the influence of news that the attitude of England is menacing to the Transvaal Government, and the possibility of a rupture between England and Germany and Russia over the Greco-Cretan situation. Extracts from the leading London newspapers are being published here, asserting that if war should occur between Great Britain and Germany, the former would close up every German port and blockade the entire German coast. The publication of these extracts has had a tendency to strengthen the Kaiser's naval policy with the public.

While an open quarrel with England is not yet within sight, there is a general feeling that something of the kind may happen in the near future, and the drift of the popular discussion of the situation is that it would be well to be amply prepared when such an event occurs. Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe has arranged to speak before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-morrow, and will announce upon that occasion that the Ministers are solidly in favor of the naval demands, and will under no circumstances depart from their position.

OUR AMBASSADORS ABROAD.

Archbishop Ireland Said to be Using His Influence with McKinley.

ROME, March 7.—It is reported in Vatican circles that Archbishop Ireland is using his influence with President McKinley to induce him to appoint Ambassadors to Italy and France who will be more favorable to Romanism than those who have hitherto held those posts.

THE REV. DR. BREWER'S DEATH.

A London Clergyman Who Published Many Books.

LONDON, March 7.—The Rev. E. Cobham Brewer, LL. D., died from apoplexy yesterday, at Edwinstowe.

Dr. Brewer was born in London in 1810. He won high honors at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was ordained a deacon in 1834, a priest in 1836, and proceeded to the degree of LL. D. in 1840. In 1850 was published his "Guide to Science," which attained a large circulation. He was also the author of other well-known works. He published about thirty educational books, and a number of pamphlets under various pseudonyms.

A Call for Ambassador Uhl.

BERLIN, March 7.—The prominent American residents and sojourners in Berlin have cabled to President McKinley a petition requesting that the Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador, be retained at his post, as his recall would be deeply regretted by American citizens throughout Germany, irrespective of political leanings.

Eight Drowned In a Coal Mine.

LONDON, March 7.—Since the abandonment of the scheme for the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, the shaft that had been bored at Dover has been used as a coal mine. To-day, while a number of men were at work in the mine, the shaft was suddenly flooded, and eight of them drowned.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Louis M. Parker, author of "The Mayflower," which is to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre, wrote a poetic prologue to the play yesterday, which will be read by Miss May Mannering before the curtain previous to the first performance, which will take place this evening.

Stole a Cape in a Theatre.

Central Office Detectives Melbourne and O'Connell saw a man coming out of the Grand Opera House on Saturday night with a woman's fur cape slung over one arm. They questioned him about it, and he said it belonged to his wife. The detectives took him back to the Opera House, and there the cape was identified by Mrs. Mamie Miller as belonging to her. She said it had been taken from the back of her seat. When taken to Police Headquarters, the man gave his name as Edward C. Chapman, but refused to give any address. Police Magistrate Cornell committed Chapman for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt.

Origin of an Old Hymn.

The well-known hymn "Blest be the Tie that Binds," was written by the Rev. John Fawcett, an English Baptist, who died early in the present century, to commemorate a touching episode in his own life. In 1772, Dr. Fawcett received and accepted an important call to London. He preached his farewell sermon to his old congregation in Yorkshire, and six or seven wagons stood loaded with his furniture and books, all ready for departure. But his loving people were heart-broken; men, women, and children gathered and clung about him and his family with sad and tearful faces. Finally, overwhelmed with the sorrow of those they were leaving, Dr. Fawcett and his wife sat down on one of the packing cases and gave way to grief.

"Oh, John!" cried Mrs. Fawcett, at last, "I cannot bear this! I know not how to go!"

"Nor I, either," returned her husband, "and we will not go. The wagons shall be unloaded, and everything put in its old place."

Dr. Fawcett at once sent a letter to London explaining the case, and then resolutely returned to his work on a salary of less than $200 a year.

SPANISH TRIUMPHS REPORTED.

Several Cuban Fights in Which the Insurgents Lost.

HAVANA, March 7.—The forces of Gen. Aldave have had several encounters with the rebels near Guiro and other places in the Province of Santa Clara. The Government reports, as usual, state that the insurgents were defeated and dispersed. The losses of the rebels are said to have been heavy, though only four of their dead were found. The troops lost a Captain and a private killed, and a Captain, a Lieutenant, and twenty-five privates wounded. While in pursuit of the rebels the troops destroyed a number of plantations and prefecturas, and the house of the insurgent leader, Aleman.

The official reports show that in engagements in other provinces sixty-nine rebels were killed and one captured. The troops lost in these engagements twenty wounded.

A Spanish force has captured the rebel Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

WATCHING THE FLORIDA COAST.

Belief that A Filibustering Expedition Has Been Started.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 7.—A fleet of United States men-of-war have suddenly made their appearance in Carrabelle Harbor, fifty miles from this city. The Marblehead, the Montgomery, and the Texas are there, and rumor has it that others have been ordered there.

This is perhaps explained by the appearance at Apalachicola, on Friday or Saturday, of about forty Cubans and much heavy freight. It is assumed that an armed expedition will be or may have embarked from one or the other of the ports of Carrabelle or Apalachicola. It has been known that the Government has had a watchful eye on these ports for the past week or ten days. A dozen special agents of the Treasury have recently been in this city.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat, and as there are several points of embarkation, it is strongly asserted that it is within the degree of possibility that an expedition may have evaded the vigilance of the Government, and is now under steam to Cuba. It has been known in this city for several days that an expedition was projected, but details of the plans and execution have been kept very close. Large shipments of heavy boxes have been received and mysteriously spirited away and hidden. The fact that there are not less than five points of embarkation on the Gulf coast in this vicinity leads to all sorts of speculations and rumors.

Appalachicola is literally honeycombed with Inspectors in behalf of the Government, to prevent an expedition from that point, and, it is said, that they preceded the Cubans to that port. It is further stated that no arms have appeared there, and this fact leads to a suspicion that the real object of the expedition, sending arms, could have been accomplished at some other point, and that now they are well under steam at sea, safe from Uncle Sam's vessels.

Parties just arrived from Lanark by the Carrabelle train report sighting two strange steamers coming in from the Gulf this afternoon. Some here think it a clever ruse on the part of the Cubans to detach vessels from the east coast, so that the Three Friends can have a free run. Much suppressed excitement exists. Over 200 strange Cubans have been in this section the last two days.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN TRACK.

Bicycle Machine Invented by Prof. Bergsten of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Prof. J. E. Bergsten arrived in Chicago from Amelia, Holt County, Neb., to-day, bringing his means of locomotion with him.

Mr. Bergsten has invented a conveyance which carries its own track with it, and defies any kind of road, whether muddy, rough, or covered with snow. Prof. Bergsten is a tailor, and not a mechanic, and he has hacked out his machine from pine boards with a hatchet and saw as his only tools.

The wheels of the present machine are of wood, sheathed with the tin of old tomato cans, and weigh about ten pounds each. The track is a continuous affair, which places itself on the ground in front of the rider, and considerately picks itself up again as he passes on. The track, like the wheels, is sheathed with tin. While the machine will run by pedaling, as with a bicycle, it also has mechanism which enables the driver to secure twice the speed by using the arms as well. Mr. Bergsten carries his trunk on the inside of the machine, and a little awning overhead protects him from the weather.

He is on his way to Washington to get his machine patented, and exhibits along the way to secure the necessary means.

VICTOR HERBERT'S CONCERT.

Twenty-second Regiment Band Receives a Warm Greeting.

Victor Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band received a warm welcome at Carnegie Hall last night by a very enthusiastic audience. It was the band's first appearance this season, and last night's concert argues well for the rest. Not the least enthusiastic among those who occupied the boxes was Anton Seidl, who was persistent in the calls for encores.

Miss Marie Donovan sang "Ah! fors e Lui," from "Traviata," with fine effect, and was recalled several times. She received handsome floral offerings. Messrs. Clarke, Hager, and Wilder, the "Three Solitaires," played the "Polka Brilliante," Victor Herbert's trio for cornets, written expressly for them, and were required to repeat it. Ernest H. Clarke played Sullivan's "Lost Chord," trombone solo, and Mr. Herbert rendered "In Dreamland," a 'cello solo, from his opera, "The Wizard of the Nile." The finale was the "Grand American Fantasie," introducing the National airs, arranged expressly for this occasion by Herbert. The audience was wildly enthusiastic, and the fantasie was greeted with a storm of applause.

NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS DEAD

Lived in Selma, Ala.—Expired in the Cathedral in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Major Nathaniel R. Chambliss of Selma, Ala., died suddenly of heart failure in the cathedral to-day, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. He was an Episcopalian, but had gone with Mrs. Chambliss to listen to the sermon of Cardinal Gibbons.

Major Chambliss was born in Virginia sixty-two years ago. He was graduated from West Point in the class of '61, and immediately thereafter entered the Confederate Army as a Lieutenant. He served continuously throughout the war, and at its close had risen to the rank of Major.

After the connect he settled in Selma. The family came to Baltimore six months ago to be with a son who is a student at Johns Hopkins University. Another son is at West Point.

Damrosch Company Arrives.

The Damrosch Opera Company, which ended its road season in Pittsburg Saturday night, arrived in this city last night on a special train over three hours late. Mr. Damrosch reported that he had fully recovered fom his slight attack of illness, and will lead the ochestra at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, when "Die Walküre" will be sung. All the other members of the company are reported in good health and spirits. Mr. Damrosch has apartments at the Cambridge, and retired early. He is much elated at having secured Nordica as a member of his company. She will sing for the first time during the engagement March 15.

A Warning to the Charitable.

The Charity Organization Society has sent out a letter warning the public against an imposter, a Pole or Italian, whose specialty is in exciting sympathy by presenting a telegram written in German, which reads: "Franciska is dead. Denzer will do nothing for us. Pray for the dead." With tears he tells of his daughter's death from poverty and neglect, and of his need of money to pay the funeral expenses. The man is thick set, swarthy, and about forty-three years old. He is 5 feet 4 inches in height.

PROTEST FROM NORTH SIDE.

Objections to Project to Give the Use of the Old Macomb's Dam Bridge to the "Huckleberry Road."

A committee for the Mott Haven Local Improvement Association and a number of property owners and residents of the north side have petitioned the Legislature through their counsel, Adam Frank, to defeat Senate Bill No. 31, which provides for the use of the temporary Macomb's Dam Bridge by the "Huckleberry Railroad" for a term of five years. As it was originally intended that the temporary bridge should be moved down to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street as soon as the new Macomb's Dam, or Central, Bridge was completed, the property owners now want the bridge promised to them so long ago.

In the petition it is stated that a bridge is badly needed across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as the bulk of the population of what is known as the north side lies within that portion bounded by the Sound, the Harlem River, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Morris Avenue, Morris Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Third Avenue, Third Avenue to One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street to the Sound. North of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street there is a very small population contiguous to the Harlem River, and rapid transit across it at any point north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is not required, while the greater portion of the population can only reach Manhattan Island by a long detour over the Third Avenue or Fourth Avenue bridges.

Provision for a New Bridge.

"In June, 1895," says the petition, "the Legislature sought to remedy this defect by Chapter 986 of the laws of that year. Owing to financial conditions, twelve years were allowed in which to commence the construction of a bridge at an expense of $1,250,000, in addition to its easements, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

"Within 800 feet of the Central Bridge, to the north thereof, is the bridge from the upper end of the west side elevated road, used by the New York and Putnam Railroad. Between these two lies a structure, old and rotten, save as to the draw span, which is comparatively new.

"This was erected pending the construction of the Central Bridge, and within 200 feet thereof. The Legislature wisely directed that upon the completion of the latter this span, which is not only an eyesore and a disgrace to its present neighborhood, but a dangerous obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem Ship Canal, should renew its usefulness at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

At a Dangerous Place.

"It is now at a dangerous angle in the river. The Harlem is more and more fulfilling its destiny as a great commercial artery, and a vessel reaching the large span, which is 117 feet in the clear on a side, must turn almost completely around to accommodate itself to a span hardly 70 feet in the clear, less than 200 feet away, and crossing at an entirely different angle. It must then work its way as well as possible to the railroad bridge just above. Yet the Consolidation act directed that there should be 800 feet of clear water between every two draws.

"The removal of this old span, though the act is mandatory, rested, of course, with the Park Board. The act allowed $50,000 for the building of approaches, and the city's engineers reported that the amount would cover the expenses. The Park Board applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $1,500, to make the necessary surveys and soundings for this temporary bridge, and the latter board immediately allowed it. This carried the matter to April, 1896.

Did Not Know of the Bill.

"It is only within a week that any but a few of the people of the north side learned the nature of the pending legislation; or, in fact, that legislation was pending at all. The present act is intended to fasten down for an indefinite period the old Macomb's Dam Bridge at its old site for the benefit of the most corrupt corporation in this city, (and this is saying a good deal,) its corruption being evidenced by our court records.

"This trolley company, which is still building its branches with the taxes it owes the city, is to have our span as a gift.

"It sums up to this, that a section of this city, greater in area than that of the whole of Manhattan Island, and having a number of handsome bridges at its vacant tracts, can get none in its oldest and densely populated portion, and where are in constant operation a great many of the largest industries in the entire city, if a corrupt corporation, understanding legislative methods, desires the same structure for its own use. The trolley company foretells coming events so well that it constructed its tracks right up to the line of this bridge almost a year ago.

"I this company really wishes to pay for the privilege of crossing the Harlem, it may do so over the bridge of the New York and Putnam Railroad, in whose original charter the city reserved such a privilege; and which would afford the most direct connection with the elevated road which uses the same structure. In point of fact, the New York Rapid Transit Commissioners long ago recommended that a charter over this very district be given to the east and west side elevated roads, which was done."

AN OLD THEATRE BURNED.

The Indianapolis "Park" Destroyed by Fire Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—The Park Theatre, the oldest playhouse in Indianapolis, and one of the best-known in the country, was destroyed by fire this evening. It was owned by Messrs. Dickson & Talbot, who estimate their loss at $100,000, with insurance amounting to $32,500. There was nobody in the theatre when the fire started, and its origin is unknown. Various firms having storerooms in the building suffered losses aggregating about $10,000.

Oliver Doud Byron was to have opened for a week at the Park to-morrow night, but none of his stuff was in the theatre. It will be rebuilt at once. The fire attracted a vast concourse of people, and during the excitement two chemical engines collided, killing one of the horses. All companies booked will be taken care of at the Grand Opera House.

A POWDER HOUSE ON FIRE.

Seventy-five Pounds of the Explosive Reached by the Flames.

GREENFIELD, Mass., March 7.—The powder house of Sheldon & Newcomb, on the outskirts of the village, was set on fire by boys this afternoon.

Seventy-five pounds of powder exploded, but about 500 pounds were not ignited.

While the fire was burning the floor and crates containing the cans, County Treasurer Newcomb and Expressman Fred Smith snoveled snow on the fire and extinguished it.

School for Bible Study.

The Amity Bible Workers' School is in some respects a unique organization for theological instruction, in this city. It was founded by Dr. G. W. Samson, and meets in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street. Its aim is to give young men and women active in church work, and interested in Biblical study, but who are unable to take a seminary course, the benefit of systematic training in theological studies. Instruction is free. Since the school was organized, and as a result of its teaching, candidates for the ministry in eight different denominations have been ordained.

The classes meet Monday and Thursday evenings. The Rev. A. W. H. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church teaches logic and homiletics on Monday night, and the Rev. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church teaches New Testament, Greek and exegesis, and outlines of theology on Thursday night.

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK

An Incident Showing the Cordial Good Will Existing Between the Empire State and the Old Dominion.

THE GUARDSMEN FRATERNIZE.

Diplomacy and the New York Apothecary's Influence Secure a Prominent Place in the Inauguration Parade.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Virginia and New York exchanged some graceful courtesies last Thursday, and one instance of the good will existing between the Old Dominion and the Empire State is worth printing as a part of the history of the inaugural parade.

The New York Governor and staff and the Seventy-first Regiment and the provisional battalion were given the head of the line in a division commanded by Gen. Gordon. Grand Marshal Gen. Porter had made the assignments of places, and it was expected that they would be retained without question. On Thursday morning, however, quite unexpectedly, Capt. Frank Cunningham, commanding the Richmond Greys, and some other National guardsmen from Virginia reported to Gen. Porter and asked for their proper place in the formation.

The Virginia visitors were at once ordered by Gen. Porter to take their place at the head of the line in the division in which the New York men were to march. This designation was not made by preference, but according to the rule assigning the States in the order of their admission to the Union. This was vexatious to those officers who had hoped to see Gov. Black and his staff at the head of the line, but there seemed to be no way but to submit to orders. Gen. Howard Carroll of the Governor's staff called upon Capt. Cunningham of the Virginia Guards, introduced himself, and, after some very pleasant formalities, they soon struck up an acquaintance that ripened quickly. Capt. Cunningham had commanded the First Virginia Infantry at the battle of Antietam, in which Gen. Carroll's father was killed. The discovery that he had fought against Gen. Carroll's father rather weakened Gen. Cunningham, and he and Gen. Carroll found it necessary to call upon the apothecary of the staff to restore the Captain's circulation. After two or three treatments by the apothecary, Gen. Carroll kindly inquired whether the Virginia men had brought a band with them. They had not. Both Capt. Cunningham and Gen. Carroll regretted this, and as the New York visitors had with them the fine band of the Seventy-first, Gen. Carroll suggested that it would be a good plan to let the band in ahead of the Virginians.

This suggestion struck Capt. Cunningham with great favor. The only condition which he put upon his waiver of the place of Virginia was that the Seventy-first Regiment Band should at once play "Dixie." The band played "Dixie," and the Virginians shouted their most vociferous approval. Negotiations proceeded. Before they had ended, and after consultation with the commanding officer of the division, Virginia had offered to permit the New York visitors, band and all, to take their place and retain the formation that had been at first announced. Capt. Cunningham had spied the badge of the Second Corps on Gen. Carroll's breast. The fraternal spirit had been aroused between the two men, and Capt. Cunningham exacted another condition for surrendering the right of the line. That was that Gen. Carroll should take his Confederate badge, and wear it by the side of the badge of the Second Corps of the Union Army. Gen. Carroll took Capt. Cunningham to Gov. Black, explained the situation to him, and not only obtained the consent of the Governor to wear the Confederate badge, but was commanded to wear it.

That and another consultation with the apothecary settled the whole business. Col. F. V. Greene of the Seventy-first, who had approved all the proceedings, issued orders, and when the moment came for the New York men to fall into the line of the parade, the Virginians were drawn up in line along the street, the men presented arms, salutes were exchanged, and as the band went down the line it played "Dixie," amid the cheers of the courteous Virginians, who had given up the place to which they were entitled. The incident was an enjoyable one to all parties concerned, and there is every reason to believe that Capt. Cunningham will not be permitted to forget it.

FEELING AGAINST TURKEY.

Instances of Change in Sentiment in France as to the Sultan.

An organ of the Young Turkey Party in Cairo, Egypt, El Mukattam, publishes a story of a snubbing that the editor of a Turkish Government organ in Paris lately received. The editor in question is Mr. Nickolaides, and it is said that he received from the Sultan $3,000 to defray the expenses of a ball that the editor was to give in honor of the Sultan's last birthday. On former birthdays of the Sultan, when a reception was given by Editor Nickolaides, one of the French military bands was sent to furnish the music, but on this occasion this courtesy was refused, the French authorities remarking that inasmuch as the Turkish treasury was empty the Sultan had no right to waste the people's money to celebrate his birthday by expensive balls. Most of the Turkish residents in Paris, many of whom belong to the Young Turkey Party, it was said, also refused to attend.

The Druse Prince Amin Araslan, who was the hero of a love romance in the Lebanon, and is now in self-exile in Paris, writes from that city that the sentiment of the French people and the tone of their papers have undergone a great change in regard to the Sultan and his Government. Formerly they admired and flattered him, but now general condemnation is heard on all sides. A new organization called the Franco-Armenian Society has lately been organized, and several Senators and Deputies have joined it.

Among the new arrivals of Turkish revolutionists in Paris, Prince Amin Arslan goes on to say, was Prof. Salamouni, who reported that the Young Turkey Party was making great progress in Constantinople and was daily gaining in numbers. The party does not aim at dethroning the Sultan himself, but is agitating for the adoption of a constitution that will limit his powers.

Letters to Syrian residents of this city from Beyroot state that the Mohammedans who murdered Costa Bouley, a young Christian of that place, were sent to Adana, in Asia Minor, for trial. None of the witnesses to the murder was sent for, and the men were acquitted on their simple denial of having committed the murder.

About forty Druse rebels from the Lebanon, whom the Turkish Government took prisoners, were forcibly drafted into the army and sent to Crete to fight the Christians there. The men, however, all escaped and made their way to Cyprus. There they embarked on a sailing vessel for Beyroot, landed there, and slipped through to their native mountains before the Turkish authorities had learned of their return.

Untaxed Factories in the South.

From The Vicksburg (Mass.) Commercial Herald.

Alabama's Legislature has passed and Gov. Johnston has recently signed a bill exempting cotton factories hereafter built in that State from taxation for a period of ten years. A similar statute, but far more sweeping in its character, since it exempts from taxation for a like period all factories for the manufacture of finished products, has been in force in Mississippi for years, how many we cannot recall at present, but certainly ten or fifteen. Hitherto, we are bound to say, it has attracted comparatively little attention from manufacturers or investors, but in consideration of the effort now being made by the people of Vicksburg to draw factories this way, it is worthy of especial mention. A very large supply of cheap and reliable, though it must be admitted, untrained labor, awaits the attention of the manufacturer.

FRUIT DEALERS ARE ANXIOUS.

AN INCREASED DUTY ON TROPICAL PRODUCTS REPORTED.

Pros and Cons Gathered in the Commission District — California Will Be Materially Affected by the Measure.

A great diversity of opinion prevails among wholesale fruit dealers and handlers in this city, concerning the increase in duty rates on tropical fruits, varieties of which are growing in this country, as agreed upon recently at Washington by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. This rate at present on oranges, lemons, and limes is 8 cents a cubic foot. Under the McKinley law it was less than 12 cents. The new rate fixes it at 20 cents, whether the fruit is imported in bulk or in packages, while the provision in the McKinley law for 30 per cent. ad valorem duty as to barrels or packages containing such fruit is restored.

The consensus of opinion expressed yesterday by fruit men was that the new tariff is a mistake. Some of them said that California and Florida oranges are, and probably always will be, too high priced for the poor, while the fruit from abroad is cheap and inferior to the native product. Those who favor the increase say, that in a short time the native crop of oranges, and possibly lemons, will be abundant and cheap, and that the California orange need not always be as it now is, "the rich man's fruit."

W. Johnson, Jr., of A. T. Young & Co., thinks the present duty is sufficient. To raise it, he says, would be to deprive the poor of an occasional luxury. He says Valencia oranges now cost $2.75 a case and California navels $4 to $4.50, and while the price of the latter may not be increased the former will.

P. Ruhlman said "oranges from the West Indies come in in September, October, and November, the Florida oranges from the middle of October to May, and the California oranges from Christmas until June or July. An increased tariff might in the case of lemons keep out a large surplus of very inferior fruit from Sicily. The proposed rate makes the duty on a box of oranges 55 cents."

According to H. F. White of the Hills Brothers Company, freight from Messina, Italy, is 32 cents, making the tariff and freight 87 cents on the foreign article, as against 90 cents on the California fruit. Under the present duty these rates are 58 and 90 cents, so that the only effect, in his judgment, would be to increase the price of the foreign fruit without affecting the California product.

L. Goodsell thinks the increase in tariff is not needed now, but when California is producing sufficient for the entire country, as will be the case at no distant day, the tariff should be prohibitive. He thinks nothing less than $1 per cubic foot would be found to be prohibitive.

L. M. Lyon of Lyon Brothers, whose views represent those strongly in favor of a prohibitive tariff, says there is a cheap California fruit, navel orange as well as a high-priced one. He thinks the entire market should be reserved for the home producer. In three years trees now planted in California and Florida will yield, he says, 10,000,000 of boxes from the finest grade to the cheapest, and he does not think they should be handicapped by a freight rate of 90 cents. He also instanced the shipment yesterday of 1,000 boxes of California navels to London, where they will sell at from $5 to $6. Mr. Lyon would also favor a duty on bananas, which are now free, and which, he understood, had sold in Chicago as low as 5 cents a dozen. Twelve million bunches were imported, and, he says, they are crowding out apples and other fruits raised in this country.

AN OCEAN-GOING REVENUE BOAT

New Vessel Authorized Will Be Able to Cope with Filibusters.

The bill just passed by Congress appropriating $175,000 for a new revenue cutter will provide one of the finest vessels that has ever been in the Revenue Marine service. The new boat is for the Atlantic coast, and its headquarters will be at New York, which has been practically without an ocean-going revenue boat since the Bering Sea patrol was inaugurated and boats from both coasts were called upon for duty in the sealing grounds.

The revenue cutters now on duty at New York are of the tug type, and are used for the customs service and for enforcing Federal regulations as to anchorage, &c. They are quite unfitted for sea going, however, and would be useless for overhauling any vessel of fair speed bent on filibustering, or for any reason seeking to elude them.

The new boat, it is expected, will be built on lines similar to No. 3, now being constructed for duty on the great lakes, and resembling somewhat the Dolphin. Her principal features will be: Length over all, 205 feet; length between perpendiculars, 188 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth, 17 feet; displacement, 850 tons at mean draught, or 10 feet; single screw; speed, 16 knots; engines, vertical inverted cylinder, direct acting, triple-expansion type, and 2,400 horse power.

She will be provided with electric lighting and search lights. There will be sponsons for her primary battery, but she will not carry this battery unless occasion should arise requiring it. She will carry, however, four six-pounders and two one-pounders.

EDINBURGH STREET RAILWAYS.

Heavy Grades and Slow Speed at Curves Will Be Features.

"It is probable," says The Railroad Gazette, "that within a few months construction work on the street railroads in Edinburgh will be begun.

"The gauge will be 4 feet 8 inches, and the streets are to be paved for at least one-third of the total length of the cable line with especially dressed granite. In this road there is not much level track, the steepest grades on the work now under construction being 1 in 11, or about 9 per cent.

"Those in charge of the work state that the cars will round the curves at a slow speed, and if this is accomplished it will be an advance in cable construction. On the curves a side pull of the cable is taken by a roller in the upper part of the shank rolling on the vertical face of the slot rail. The right-angled curves vary from 52 feet to 64 feet.

"Four cables will run from the Tailcross station. The machinery in the power houses at Tailcross and Shrubhill will consist of five pairs of engines, three pairs of rope pulleys for transmission of power to the countershafting, two sets of auxiliary engines, three sets of barring gear, and four cranes, besides all cable-driving pulleys and the usual auxiliary appliances. The engines are to be compound non-condensing, with each cylinder placed to work side by side in a horizontal position."

GENTRY'S DEATH SENTENCE.

Madge Yorke's Slayer to be Hanged April 22.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Sheriff Crow yesterday read the death warrant to James B. Gentry in the County Prison, where he has been since his conviction of the murder of Margaret Drysdale, the actress, known as Madge Yorke. Gentry was much overcome. He is to be hanged on April 22.

Madge York, who lived in this city, was twenty-two years old, and was a soubrette in "The Baggage Check" company. Gentry, also an actor, was engaged to the girl, and on the evening of Feb. 17, 1895, he called upon her in her room at Zeiss's Hotel, Philadelphia, and in the presence of Lidia Clark shot and killed her. He escaped by jumping out of the window, and concealed himself for several days in Fairmount Park, finally surrendering himself to the police. His trial lasted but a few days, and a verdict of guilty was returned. The plea was insanity, and he was defended by the late Charles W. Brooke of New York. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the verdict sustained.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Lucien Loeser.

Lucien Loeser, who was for many years in the Government service, died at his home, 401 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Saturday morning, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His death was caused by acute nephritis. He had been confined to his home for two weeks.

Mr. Loeser was born in Orwigsburg, Penn., and was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1842. Many distinguished men were his classmates, including Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Hill, and Gen. Dana. Mr. Loeser's service was with the artillery. He was detailed to California in the days when Col. Mason was Military Governor of the State. He was sent to Washington with specimens of gold to inform the Government officials of the discoveries that led to the great influx of gold seekers into that State in 1849, and was the first official bearer of the news. He served in the far West until 1858, when he resigned. He served during a portion of the war with the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and then continued in the Government service, serving in the Quartermaster's office until 1873, when he was made Chief of the record department in the Custom House. He was hale and hearty and continued to perform the work of his position until his fatal illness seized him. He had a host of friends in military and official circles. His wife died fifteen years ago. He had no children.

The funeral will be held this forenoon at 10 o'clock, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State and Bond Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. William Worthington, assistant rector of the church, will conduct the services. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Richard Mott.

Richard Mott of 307 West Forty-seventh Street, a retired grocer, died on Saturday from the effects of apoplexy. He was aged eighty-three years. He had been a resident of West Forty-seventh Street since 1841, and for over a quarter of a century conducted a store on the corner of that street and Eighth Avenue. He was one of the best known men in that part of the city, and was universally esteemed. His neighbors were accustomed to say of him that his word was as good as a bond. Though not taking a leading part in political affairs, he was noted for his public spirit. In his early years he was an enthusiastic member of the Volunteer Firemen. For forty years he was a Trustee of the Central Baptist Church, on Forty-second Street, at which edifice the funeral services will be held at 1:30 this afternoon. The interment will take place in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Mott was of English birth. He came to this country when a boy, and lived in this city for nearly seventy years. His wife and two sons, Richard and Charles Mott, survive him.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Arey.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Arey died Saturday in Salem, Mass. He was born in Wellfleet, Mass., Aug. 22, 1822. His father was a member of the Legislature which framed the Massachusetts State Constitution. The son entered Dartmouth in 1840, but left that college in 1841 to enter the sophomore class at Harvard. He went from Harvard to Kenyon College, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1846. That year he was ordained Deacon.

His first parish was Trinity Church, Toledo, in 1846. Up to 1890 he had filled the following pastorates: St. Paul's Church, Erie, Penn.; Christ Church, Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Grace Church, Jersey City, N. J.; Trinity Church, Fredonia, N. Y.; St. John's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and St. Peter's Church, Salem.

When in Buffalo, Dr. Arey was well acquainted with Grover Cleveland, and when Mr. Cleveland first ran for President, Dr. Arey defended him from certain slanderous statements, and it was this which drove Mr. Arey from St. Peter's Church. Salem was his last charge.

Stella L. Shiverick.

Stella L. Shiverick, wife of Nathaniel Shiverick, the insurance broker, died suddenly at the family residence, 254 West Forty-second Street, on Saturday, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Shiverick was in her usual health until last Tuesday, when she was taken ill with a severe cold. This developed into pneumonia, which quickly terminated her life. She was born in this city, and came of a prominent Nantucket family, the Hillers. One of her brothers, Thomas Hiller, was a well-known dry goods importer here for many years. He now lives in retirement. Mrs. Shiverick was beloved by a large circle of acquaintances for her intellectual qualities and affable disposition. She was a great lover of music, and was a subscriber to the Philharmonic for the last thirty years. The burial will take place at Falmouth, Mass., the former home of her husband.

Warren Noah Herrick.

Warren Noah Herrick, formerly a well-known and wealthy merchant of St. Joseph, Mo., died yesterday at his home, 131 Valentine Street, Mount Vernon. Mr. Herrick was born at Minton, Vt., in 1821, and was a great-grandson of Henny Herrick, son of Sir William Herrick of Leicestershire, England, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Salem, Mass. Mr. Herrick was identified in late years with the large cloth house of Cromwell, Hyatt & Co., but when that firm retired from business, being in ill health, he also gave up all business, and has since lived in Mount Vernon, N. Y., a widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

BELLE STEVENS, aged eighty-three, wife of Capt. J. F. Stevens, formerly a well-known shipmaster of Bangor, Me., died yesterday at her home, 317 Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon. Her husband, one son, and a daughter, who is the wife of Col. John E. Bryant, late United States Marshal of Georgia, survive her.

HORACE STAPLES of Westport, Conn., died Saturday, aged ninety-five years. He had been engaged in the banking business for forty-four years, and at the time of his death was President of the First National Bank of Westport. He was philanthropic and public spirited. He donated money for the erection of a public high school building at Westport, and provided for its annual support. He was a native of Easton, Conn. In early years he taught school in Connecticut and Long Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE,
THIS, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 2:30, and on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 8 o'clock P. M.
ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS
OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN
JAPAN.
THE YAMANAKA COLLECTION.
SUPERB BRONZES, ARTISTIC IVORY CARVINGS, CRYSTAL BALLS AND VASES, FINE OLD LACQUERS, BEAUTIFUL ENAMELS, CABINET GEMS, CURIOS, ANCIENT BUDDHISTIC STATUETTES, AND COLOSSAL TEMPLE IDOLS, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, PALACE SCREENS, RARE FABRICS, KAKEMONOS, etc., etc.
ALSO,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING NEXT, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
MODERN PAINTINGS
IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, OLD AND MODERN ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS,
From the Collection of
MR. ALFRED TRUMBLE,
the well-known art writer and editor, with additions by his friend Mr. WM. CLAUSEN,
Free View 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer,
American Art Association, Managers,
6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE.

GEORGE H. COTTON DEAD.

Postmaster of Elmira, N. Y.—Appointed March 1, 1895.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 7.—George H. Cotton, Postmaster of Elmira, died at his home in this city this evening after a brief illness of two days with pneumonia.

He was thirty-seven years of age and unmarried. He was born in this city. He was engaged in the draying business.

He was prominent in Democratic politics, and was a delegate to the last State Convention, at Buffalo. He was an ex-Alderman and Chairman of the Democratic County Committee for several years. He also was a member of the New York State Democratic Committee.

He was appointed Postmaster March 1, 1895, with a four-year commission.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Morris, beloved husband of Jeanette Arnold, in the 78th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 140 West

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds,
Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces that it has recast the allotment of new securities applicable under its Plan of Reorganization to the Union Pacific 8 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds and the Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, so that in exchange for each $1,000 Sinking Fund Bond with defaulted coupons heretofore or hereafter deposited with the Committee, there will be issued in the securities of the reorganized company, after the Plan shall have become operative,

$750 in new First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds and
$1,000 par value in new Preferred Stock,

and in exchange for each $1,000 Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bond, with defaulted coupons, so deposited there will be so issued

$500 in new First Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds and
$1,100 par value in new Preferred Stock.

These allotments have been accepted by the holders of more than 90 per cent. of each of these classes of bonds. No withdrawals will be permitted after March 30, 1897, to which date the time for deposit without penalty of Sinking Fund Bonds and Kansas Pacific Consolidated Bonds, subject to the foregoing allotments, has been extended by the committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y., February 26, 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 13, 14, and 32 of the TUCKER ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY have been drawn for redemption, as per agreement; same will be paid by Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., on April 1st, 1897.
JAMES R. STRONG, President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Much will depend in this week's market upon the disposition which European traders and investors may show toward American securities. If war news is abundant, and if further sales of stock are made for foreign account, the New York Stock Exchange's figures are likely to droop.

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It is universally recognized that comparatively few American stocks are now held abroad, and that foreign liquidations of such stocks cannot cause the embarrassment which a few years ago might have been the case. But cool calculations can hardly be expected to count influentially at the start, if really, through any misfortune, there is to be a foreign war. Many Wall Street authorities who amply appreciate how vastly profitable to America such a foreign war would be are among those who feel that the first announcement of war would put market values down here, as it would throughout the rest of the world.

In view of what may or may not come to pass round about Crete, therefore, it is idle to forecast anything for Wall Street.

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Natural conditions throughout the United States are excellent. They are such conditions as must finally eventuate into good times.

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Disturbing features of the situation are few. There are some danger marks, such as are shown in Jersey Central, but the financial world as a whole is in healthier shape now than it has been in many a year.

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Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	L. E. & Western pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1¾	Lake Shore	7½
Am. Tobacco pf	3½	N. Y. Central	2¼
Can. Southern	1¼	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Ore. R. & N. pf.	2
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2⅜	Pullman Car	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	3¾
Illinois Central	1	St. P., M. & M.	1
L. E. & Western	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Bay State Gas	1¼	N. J. Central	2¾
Louis. & Nash.	2	Northern Pacific.	1⅞
Manhattan	2¾		

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Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

BONDS ADVANCED.

B'klyn Elevated 1st	2	Lake S. 2d con. R.	3½
B'klyn El. 2d	2	Ohio & M. 1st, Spring.	2
B., C. & F. gen.	1	Omaha & St. L. 1st.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1¼	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	1
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st.	1	Peo., D. & E. 1st, Ev. Div.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	St. Paul con. 7s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	St. Paul 7s, gold	1
General Pacific 1st.	1	St. P. 1st, D. G. & S. 5s	1
Hous. & Tex. gen.	2¼	St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div.	3
Kings Co. El. 1st	1	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn.	2¾
Lake Shore 1st con., C.	1⅝	Union El. 1st	1¾
Lake Shore 1st con., R.	1⅝	Utah Northern 7s	1
Lake Shore 2d con., C.	3½	Wabash 2d	1

BONDS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
B. W. & W 5s	1½	Nor. P. gen. lien 3s.	1¾
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Detroit Gas 5s	2⅜	Virginia Mid. gen.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1¾		

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last March. 7,'96.
American Cotton Oil	12¾	12½	12½	15¼
Amer. Cotton Oil pf	56	55	56	60
Amer. Spirits Mfg.	14¼	13¼	13¼	..
Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅜	33	33⅜	..
American Sug. Refineries.	118⅝	1.5½	116⅝	116
Amer. Sug. Refin. pf.	104⅞	103½	104½	101
Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	86	86	86	..
American Tobacco	76	74¼	74⅝	73⅝
Amer. Tobacco pf.	106	105	106	100⅛
Ann Arbor	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
Ann Arbor pf	25	24⅞	24⅞	27
Atch., Top. & S. F., new.	12¾	12	12	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	24¼	22½	22⅝	26
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	½
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	15¼	16	14⅞
Bay State Gas	12	10⅝	10⅝	20¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	21¼	21¼	21¼	23⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	97	92	96⅞	..
Canada Southern	47¾	45¾	54½	50¼
Canadian Pacific	54½	54½	54½	55⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	17	17¼	16½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78	7.½	76¼	76¾
Chicago Gas	78½	75¾	76⅝	66¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅞	76¼	76⅝	..
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	136	133⅜	136	129½
Chicago & Northwestern.	108	105⅜	106¼	103½
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	69½	67	67¼	71⅝
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	29⅜	27	28	36¼
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¾	21½	21½	30
Col. & H. V., all in. pd.	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
Col., H. V. & Tol.	4¾	4	4⅞	16½
Consolidated Gas Co.	154½	150½	152	154½
Delaware & Hudson	108⅜	107	107⅜	127
Del., Lack. & Western.	154	152⅜	154	162¼
Denver & Rio Grande	11	11	11	13½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	47⅜
Ed. El. Ill. of New York.	106	105	106	95
Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn.	100	98½	100	..
Erie	14⅞	14½	14½	..
Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
General Electric	36⅛	34⅝	34⅞	34½
Homestake	35	35	35	..
Illinois Central	94	93¼	93½	96¼
Illinois Steel Co.	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝	..
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	35
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	27
Laclede Gas pf.	76¼	75	76¼	81½
Lake Erie & Western	17⅞	17	17½	20½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	74½
Lake Shore	172	164	168½	148
Louisville & Nashville.	50⅝	47⅜	48¼	52⅜
Manhattan Con.	89	85⅝	86⅜	105¼
Metropolitan Traction.	107	106¼	106¼	104
Michigan Central	93	92½	93	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	18	18	18	20⅝
Minnesota Iron	47¼	47	47	69½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	13¼	12¾	13	13
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜	29
Missouri Pacific	22¾	21⅝	21⅝	24½
National Lead Co.	25	24	24	22½
National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	90	91¼	87
National Linseed Oil	13½	12	13¼	..
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
New Jersey Central	97	93¼	94	106½
New York Central	98	93⅞	96	98
N. Y., N. H. & H.	175	175	175	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13½	12	13	13
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	30¼	27	28½	..
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9¾
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¾	25	25¾	27
Norfolk & West. pf., new	28¼	28	28¼	..
North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5⅝
Northern Pacific	14⅜	13⅞	14	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38½	36½	37	..
Ontario & Western	15¼	14¼	14½	14⅞
Oreg. Railway & Nav. pf.	44⅜	42½	43	..
Pacific Mail	26⅝	25	25⅞	26
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	2	2	2	..
Phil. & Read., all in. pd.	25¼	24½	24⅜	..
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., w. l.	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	163	156¾	159¼	..
Rome, W. & Og.	118	118	118	115¾
St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	5	5	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40¾	39½	40¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15½	14½	14⅝	..
St. L. Southwestern	4¼	3¾	4	5
St. L. S. W. pf.	11	10¼	10⅝	12¼
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	118	118	118	110
St. Paul & Omaha.	57¼	51⅜	55¼	41
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	140	138	140	124
Southern Pacific	14⅞	14½	14½	19⅝
Southern Railway	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Southern Railway pf.	29	27½	27⅝	30¼
Standard R. & T.	10½	10	10	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¼	27¾	27¾	30
Texas Pacific	9¾	9½	9½	8⅝
Union Pacific	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	8
U. P., Denver & Gulf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
United States Leather	8¾	8	8¼	9½
U. S. Leather pf.	60⅝	58⅝	59¼	60⅞
United States Rubber.	20⅞	20¼	20¼	24½
U. S. Rubber pf.	73	71⅜	72¾	83
Wabash	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅞
Wabash pf.	16½	15⅝	15⅝	17⅛
Western Union Telegraph.	84	82¾	83	84¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	11
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	6½	5¼	6½	..
Wisconsin Central	2¼	1¾	2¼	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½ @1¾ per cent., with the average of loans about 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £306 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 53.41, became 52.96 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,731,000f in gold and 2,313,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85½@$4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago, 70c discount. Boston—10@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 7.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was 1¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, 1½ per cent. Gold was in less demand. Japan is still buying African gold and is likely to continue, in view of her adoption of the gold standard, this change in Japan's monetary system was responsible for the weakness in silver. The stock market was affected by affairs in the East. The tone was flat, and the transactions were unusually limited. Consols fell 1 3-16. American railroad securities were only slightly affected by President McKinley's inaugural address. They shared in the general depression, with the exception of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which advanced 8½. Louisville and Nashville fell 1¾; Northern Pacific, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1; Norfolk and Western, ¾; Union Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ½, and Denver and Rio Grande common, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Union Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each ¼.

BOND MARKET PROSPECTS.

Mr. George W. Close of the Stock Exchange firm of Cochran & Close said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing conditions in the Government bond market:

"Government bonds continue to bring high prices, and the demand for them is still very large. There is probably not as much business as there was a month or two ago, but there is still all of a demand that can be filled, and more. I see nothing ahead that will give us any decreased activity, and I believe that the bond market will go on broadening for a long time to come.

"The refunding of the Lake Shore bonds is going to have a most excellent effect on the whole bond market. First of all, it means that in the future the holders of and investors in gilt-edged securities will have to be contented with even a lower yield than they are now getting. Besides making the investor in this great bond more satisfied with his return, it will divert investment attention to the lower grade bonds, where there is a better yield. In addition to both of these, the Lake Shore deal will greatly strengthen public confidence and bring about a better general feeling. The ultimate effects of this sale of new Lake Shore bonds cannot be calculated. It is of more vital importance to the financial world than anything of the kind we have had for years.

"I find little or no complaint among investors as to the business conditions now prevailing. There is a general confidence and a disposition to wait patiently for the improvement which every one believes to be near at hand. The bond market exhibits the real condition of public feeling. There is no hesitation among investors. They are willing to pay very high prices if they can only get the securities they want. But there is a great scarcity of good bonds. And to that more than to anything else is attributable the slight falling off in activity which the investment security market has experienced lately."

MR. HAVEMEYER'S TRUST COMPANY.

An illustration of the willingness of investors to pay good prices for securities is to be found in the case of the new Colonial Trust Company, which is to be backed by the Messrs. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles, and of which Mr. T. W. Myers is to be President.

The $1,000,000 capital stock of the company was all subscribed for at 150 long ago. The certificates are not to be issued for another fortnight, but the stock is already bid for at 155.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S STRENGTH.

The recent strength of General Electric stock has been a matter of much comment in Wall Street. Boston has been particularly bullish, and houses here with connections in that city have of late been conspicuous buyers of the stock. The rumors regarding the company's loss of several large contracts which were generally supposed to have been secured seem to have had no effect yet.

REGARDING NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Northern Pacific securities showed more weakness on Saturday than they have for some time The preferred stock sold down to 36½, the lowest figure for several weeks. The firmness of this stock has been a matter of much comment of late, and bull points on it have been numerous. Foreign selling, however, may disappoint rosecate hopes.

AS TO THE GOULD STOCKS.

There are rumors of coming activity in the Gould stocks, and, according to Wall Street, that activity is going to be on the bull side. There seems to be a general impression that the talk of a reduction in the Manhattan dividend rate has been nothing more than a direct attempt on the part of insiders to get the stock down to a price from which it can be successfully manipulated upward.

Both Western Union and Missouri Pacific are coming in for their share of gossip, and there are some ultra-hopeful ones who are even talking 15 for Texas Pacific.

A CHANCE FOR CALCULATORS.

By the recent shifting of values, the quotations for Burlington, St. Paul, and Chicago Gas have been brought closely together. Discussions of the relative merits and prospects of these stocks are interesting.

STREET TRADE FIGURES.

Says The Engineering and Mining Journal, in discussing the steel business:

The Pennsylvania Steel Company reports that the total sales and deliveries in 1896 were $5,865,932, compared with $6,679,956 in 1895. Average number of employes, 4,002, against 4,300 in 1895. Only one of four blast furnaces has been operated during the entire year. Product of this department was 85,000 tons, against 185,000 in 1895. Output of Bessemer department was 112,000 tons. The output in 1895 was 157,000 tons. Open-hearth department made 87,000 tons in 1896, against 122,000 tons in 1895. Tons of rails rolled in rail mill during first half of 1896 numbered 50,000; during the latter half only 18,700 tons. The net earnings of the company were $80,692, against $121,657 in 1895. There was $194,001 paid for improvements and charged to expenses. The Maryland Steel Company shows a loss of $121,396, against a loss of $35,920 for 1895. The result of the operations of both plants, therefore, shows a net loss of $40,704, compared with a gain of $85,736 in 1895.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64½@64¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63⅞ per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 50½@51c.

Bar silver in London, 29 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $764,705, and the exports for the same period $780,006. The net exports, therefore, have been $24,901. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,965,984, against net exports in 1895, $20,347,527; in 1894, $2,536,244, and in 1893, $28,765,258.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges, week ending March 6	$577,757,393
Balances, week ending March 6	36,275,651
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 27	446,462,423
Balances, week ending Feb. 27	27,892,410
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 20	535,125,433
Balances, week ending Feb. 20	34,741,253
*Exchanges, week ending Feb. 13	460,825,006
*Balances, week ending Feb. 13	29,253,444
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 6	602,717,314
Balances, week ending Feb. 6	37,752,584
Exchanges, week ending Jan. 30	525,710,070
Balances, week ending Jan. 30	31,557,585

*Five days.

HOW MILLIONS MAY BE SAVED.

The Lake Shore refunding deal consummated last week, and which has given rise to so much hopeful talk in Wall Street, draws public attention to the great opportunities for refunding which will be offered to many other railroad companies during the next few years.

It is pointed out that the greatly increased wealth of the country, as shown by the foreign trade balances and the increased production of gold, will result in cheap and plentiful money for a long time to come—that with the improvement and prosperity that are promised there will be no lack of investors willing to accept low interest rates.

Apropos of this are two tables prepared by the New York News Bureau, showing the bonds maturing in the next nine years and the saving which would be effected if these obligations were refunded at 4 per cent. According to these tables, there will mature between 1897 and 1900, both years inclusive, $234,873,500 railroad bonds now calling for interest at from 4½ to 8 per cent. There is now paid annually in interest on these securities $15,309,673. Could they be refunded on a 4 per cent. basis—and 4 per cent. is not a low estimate—the interest charges would be reduced to $9,395,316, thus effecting a saving to the combined companies of $5,914,363.

So, from 1901 to 1905 there will mature $270,427,500 high-rate railway bonds on which there is now paid an anuual interest of $16,682,705. The refunding of these at 4 per cent. will reduce the interest payments to $10,817,100, a decrease of $5,865,605. From this calculation it will be seen that within the next nine years the possible reduction of fixed charges on the securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange alone would aggregate $11,779,968.

Following are the two tables, one showing the bonds maturing from the present date to 1900 and the other those from 1901 to 1905:

Bonds Maturing from 1897 to 1900.

Name.	Wh'n Due.	Principal.	Rate of int.	Fix'd C'ges at p'sent rate.	Amt. at 4 per cent.
STOCK EXCHANGE REGULAR LIST.					
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st con.	1899	$3,836,000	7	$268,520	$153,440
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal cn ass.	1900	5,500,000	7	385,000	220,000
New Jersey Southern gt.	1899	411,000	6	24,660	16,440
Central Pacific 6s of 1897	1897	19,505,000	6	1,170,300	780,200
Central Pacific 6s of 1898	1898				
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch	1900	6,080,000	6	364,800	243,200
Land grant 5s	1900	2,506,000	5	125,300	100,240
Ex 5s, Series A, B, C, and D	1898	5,598,000	5	279,900	223,920
Western Pacific g 6s	1899	2,735,000	6	163,100	109,400
Chesapeake & Ohio P M F	1898	2,287,000	6	137,220	91,480
Chicago & Alton—					
Louisiana & Missouri River 1sts	1900	1,785,000	7	124,950	71,400
do 2ds	1900	300,000	7	21,000	12,000
St. Louis, Jacksonville & C. 2d gt 7s	1898	188,000	7	13,160	7,520
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
St. Paul 1sts 8s P D	1898	3,674,000	8	293,920	146,960
do 7.3 P D	1898	1,106,000	7.3	80,738	44,240
do I & M 7s	1897	1,736,000	7	121,520	69,440
do Iowa div 7s	1899	434,000	7	30,380	17,360
Chicago & Northwestern Railway—					
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s	1898	1,700,000	7	119,000	68,000
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L.—					
Indianapolis, Bloomington & West. 7s	1900	1,000,000	7	70,000	40,000
Cleveland, C., C. & I. 1st S F 7s	1899	3,000,000	7	210,000	120,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—					
Morris & Essex 7s	1900	281,000	7	19,670	11,240
Warren Railroad 7s	1900	750,000	7	52,500	30,000
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g 7s	1900	6,382,500	7	446,775	255,300
Erie—					
Erie 1st ex 7s	1897	2,482,000	7	173,740	99,280
Houston & Texas Cent. P. & Int. gt	1897	705,000	6	42,300	28,200
Debenture 4s	1897	411,000	4	16,440	16,440
Illinois Central—					
Springfield division 6s	1898	1,600,000	6	96,000	64,000
Chi., St. Louis & N. O. Tenn. lien 7s	1897	539,000	7	37,730	21,560
First con 7s	1897	826,000	7	57,820	33,040
Belly. & So. Ill. 1st gt g 4½s	1897	998,000	4½	44,910	39,920
Lake Shore—					
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s	1898	2,755,000	7	192,850	110,200
Lake Shore division 7s	1899	1,355,000	7	94,850	54,200
Lake Shore 1st con 7s	1900	14,890,000	7	1,042,300	595,600
Long Island 1st 7s	1898	1,121,000	7	78,470	44,840
N Y & M B 7s	1897	500,000	7	35,000	20,000
Louisville & Nashville—					
Consolidated 7s	1898	7,070,000	7	494,900	282,800
Nashville & D 1st 7s	1900	1,900,000	7	133,000	76,000
Metropolitan Elevated 2ds	1899	4,000,000	6	240,000	160,000
Missouri Pacific—					
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 1st ex 5s	1897	4,000,000	5	200,000	160,000
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 2ds	1897	6,000,000	7	420,000	240,000
Cairo, Ark. & T. 1st g 7s	1897	1,450,000	7	101,500	58,000
New York Central—					
Harlem 1st 7s	1900	12,000,000	7	840,000	480,000
Ohio & Mississippi con. S. F. 7s	1898	3,435,000	7	240,450	137,400
Ohio & Mississippi 7s	1898	3,066,000	7	214,620	122,640
Pennsylvania Railroad—					
Pitts., Chi. & St. Louis 7s	1900	6,863,000	7	480,410	274,520
Cleveland & Pittsburg cn S. F. 7s	1900	1,505,000	7	105,350	60,200
St. Louis, Van. & T. H. 1st gt 7s	1897	1,899,000	7	132,930	75,960
St. Louis, Van. & T. H. 2ds	1898	1,000,000	7	70,000	40,000
St. Louis, Van. & T. H. 2d gt 7s	1898	1,600,000	7	112,000	64,000
Southern Railway—					
Atl. & Char. Air Line 1st pf 7s	1897	500,000	7	35,000	20,000
Atl. & Char. Air Line inc	1900	750,000	6	45,000	30,000
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	1900	3,123,000	7	218,610	124,920
Union Pacific g 6s, 1896 to 1899	1897	27,229,000	6	1,633,740	1,089,160
Union Pacific g n 6s, 1894	1894	8,566,000	6	513,960	342,640
Union Pacific ex S. F. 8s	....	2,070,000	8	165,600	82,800
Kansas Pacific 1st g 6s	1895	1,461,000	6	87,660	58,440
Kansas Pacific T. Co. ctf. ex M. C.	....	779,000	6	46,740	31,160
Kansas Pacific 1st g 6s	1896	2,169,000	6	130,140	86,760
Kansas Pacific 1st g 6s	....	1,894,000	6	113,640	75,760
Kansas Pacific en T. Co. ctf. ex M. C.	1899	2,973,000	6	178,380	118,920
Denver division As, g 6s	....	2,914,000	6	174,840	116,560
Denver division en T. Co. ctfs. ex M. C.	1895	630,000	7	44,100	25,200
Central branch U. P. F. c 7s	....				
Total	....	$208,832,500	..	$13,607,403	$8,354,636
STOCK EXCH. MISCELLANEOUS LIST.					
American Cotton Oil	1900	$3,068,000	8	$245,440	$122,720
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st cn 6s	1900	2,954,000	6	177,240	118,160
Consolidated Coal cnv. 6s	1897	1,250,000	6	75,000	50,000
Western Union deb. 7s 1875-1900	1900	3,720,000	7	260,400	148,800
Western Union deb. 7s 1884-1900	1900	1,000,000	7	70,000	40,000
Total	....	$11,992,000	..	$828,080	$479,680
STOCK EXCHANGE SPECIAL LIST.					
Central Pacific ex g 5s Series A., B., C. and D. gvts	....	$780,000	5	$39,000	$31,200
Erie & Pittsburg cn 7s	1898	2,485,000	7	173,950	99,400
Grand Rapids & Indiana 7s	1899	1,420,000	7	99,400	56,800
Reading Improvement 6s	1897	9,364,000	6	561,840	374,560
Total	....	$14,049,000	..	$874,190	$561,960
Grand total	....	$234,873,500	..	$15,309,673	$9,395,316

Bonds Maturing from 1901 to 1905.

Name.	Whn Due	Principal.	Rate of In.	Fix'd Ch'gs at Pres. R'te	Amount at 4 per Cent.
STOCK EXCHANGE REGULAR LIST.					
Atch., Top & S. F. eqp tr series A g 5s	1902	$1,500,000	5	$75,000	$60,000
Central of New Jersey 1st conv 7s	1902	1,167,000	7	81,690	46,680
Chesapeake & Ohio—					
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gt g 5s	1902	3,007,000	5	150,350	120,280
Chicago & Alton s f g 6s	1903	1,832,000	6	109,920	73,280
Chicago, Burl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for today, at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,791; subject to other mortgages, &c., for $31,171.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, 450 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 24.10 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $937; subject to first mortgage for $13,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 535 and 537 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,322.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 785 to 789 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Brook Avenue, 75 by 100, three partly erected four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $8,526.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS.....$2,000,000.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company.

By a vote of the stockholders of this company, the Board of Directors offer for sale or lease, the premises known as the Madison Square Garden, occupying the entire block, situated between Madison and Fourth Avs., 26th and 27th Sts., in the City of New York. The Madison Av. front may be negotiated for separately. Propositions for purchase or lease should be made to the President of the company at the Executive Office, Madison Av. and 26th St., where information will be furnished if desired. The property can also be inspected on application to the Executive Office. F. K. STURGIS, President. New York, March 6th, 1897.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

1 EAST 40TH ST.—Large, handsome apartments to be let; suitable for gentlemen; singly or en suite; highest references must be furnished.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TENEMENTS OR FLATS LEASED FOR ANY length of time, will do all inside and outside repairs; will promptly come and make agreement. F. KROEGER, 423 West 36th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

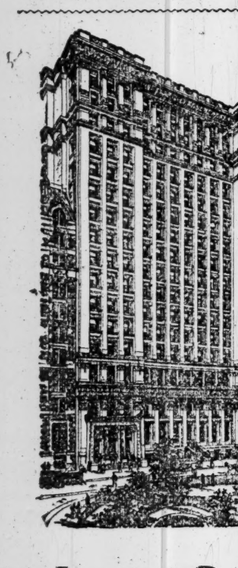
Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

CAPE COD.—The Wychmere Cottages, Harwich, Mass.; well furnished; fine bathing; circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY OFFERS SOME ATTRACTIVE HOMES at quite moderate rents; house, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location, beautiful grounds, $550; several others, $350 to $450; stables. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



Lowest Rents
in the City
(for equal value) are
offered in the
Bowling Green Offices
5 to 11 Broadway, through to Greenwich St.

American Tract Society BUILDING.
Southeast Cor. Nassau and Spruce Sts.
OFFICES—Open day and night; single offices $180 per annum and upward; suites at corresponding rates. Continuous elevator service and electric lights.
For plans, rents, and full particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5543)

Montauk Building.
New fire-proof building, occupying block on William St. from Liberty St. to Maiden Lane. A suite of 9 offices, including two corners, for $3,000. Also several large and small offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

1 EAST 40TH ST.—A light basement to let; suitable for a quiet first-class business; highest references required.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE.—A well-bred Shetland pony; thoroughly broken; perfectly safe for a child to ride or drive; also new cart and harness if desired. Apply to D., 15 Washington Square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, March 9, 1897,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
JOSEPH SCHWARZSCHILD, deceased,
the 9 5-story double and single brownstone flats, with lots,
Nos. 332, 334, 336, 342, 344, 346, 347, 349, and 351 East 52d Street.
60 per cent. may remain on Mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.

For maps, &c., apply to LEOPOLD WALLACH, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 33 Wall Street, or to LEWIS S. MARX, Esq., Attorney for one of the heirs, 167 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897.
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF RICHARD CARROLL, deceased, valuable plot of land, with old buildings,
NOS. 386 & 387 SOUTH STREET.
NOS. 85 TO 91 JACKSON STREET.
Northwest Corner South and Jackson Streets. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1897,
At 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of STATE TRUST CO., Substituted Trustee, The four-story brick tenement and lot
NO. 115 EAST 109TH STREET.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

PROPOSALS.

LEASING OF BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.

Ministry of Industry, Traffic, and Public Works.

GENERAL TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

By Order of the Minister, and in fulfillment of the provisions of Article 40, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of Law No. 429, dated 9th December last, and in conformity with Decree No. 2,413, of the 28th of the said month, there is made public the fact that, up to

11:45 A. M. of the 15th Day of May

of the current year, TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the General Traffic Department of the said Ministry, and at the Brazilian Legations in Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels, and Washington, for the LEASING of the RAILWAYS owned by the Union, in accordance with the following Clauses:—

1st. The lease shall be for a period of 60 years, but the Government, having first obtained the authority of the Legislative Body, shall have the right to annul the same after the first 30 years of such period shall have elapsed, and, likewise, shall have the right to temporarily take possession of the lines and rolling stock for military operations, without requiring such authority. In case of cancelment for a consideration, the value of same shall be paid in gold and determined by the average net receipts for the last five years. Such average net receipts reduced to specie as aforesaid, at the exchange of the day, shall represent five per cent. of the amount which, added to the value of the work executed during the last three years, shall be paid by the Government to the person making the highest tender.

In case of temporary possession, the highest tenderer shall have the right to an indemnity not exceeding the average net revenue for the periods corresponding to the five years preceding the entering into possession by the Government.

2d. The price for the lease shall be:—

(a) A primary contribution of five million sterling paid at the time of the signature of the contract.

(b) An annual payment to be effected in gold, and to be made at the end of each half-year; the preference being determined by the maximum sum offered in competition.

(c) A percentage corresponding to 20 per cent. of the receipts that, in view of the balance sheet drawn up from the books, shall have exceeded the dividend or interest at the rate of 12 per cent. on the capital actually expended on the lines.

3d. The person making the tender shall be under obligation to present, together with the tender, a certificate to the effect that he has deposited in the Federal Treasury or at the Treasury Delegation in London the sum of £50,000 as guarantee for the signature of the contract. The successful tenderer who shall fail to sign the contract within 30 days from the date of the publication of such acceptance shall lose the aforesaid deposit in favor of the Treasury of the Union.

4th. Expenses incurred by the superintendence, which are estimated at reis 100,000$000, payable in advance, by half-yearly installments, shall be borne by the highest tenderer.

5th. The highest tenderer shall maintain the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation, he being under the obligation of increasing the rolling stock in accordance with the requirements of the traffic, and of delivering to the Government, without any indemnity, at the end of the period of the lease, the lines, buildings, works, and further dependencies, and the permanent way and rolling stock in a perfect state of preservation.

6th. The highest tenderer shall have the preference for the construction of the extensions and branch lines, which may contribute to the development and easy working of the traffic, the rights acquired by previous concessions being respected. He may likewise construct new lines for the service of suburbs on the Central Railway, double the lines along the whole extent of the railway, and widen the gauge of the Brazilian Central Railway in the zones where such widening may be necessary.

7th. The railroads leased shall enjoy the benefits of expropriation and of exemption from duties on the material imported for the use of the same.

8th. The highest tenderer shall have the right of revising the price per unit in respect of the various kinds of transport, and may apply the tariffs, (the tables varying according to the exchange,) and he may likewise establish new time tables, all this being done by agreement with the Government.

9th. Any questions that may arise shall be adjudicated upon by the Courts of the Union, and therefore should the highest tenderer reside in a foreign country he must have a duly qualified person in the Federal capital, with full powers to represent him.

10th. The Government reserves to itself the right of imposing fines from Rs. 2,000$000 to Rs. 20,000$000, (two to twenty centos of reis,) and the penalty of rescission for delay in the payment of sums due to the Treasury by virtue of the lease and for irregularities of the traffic, without a justifiable cause, or any other infringement of the contract, stoppage of the traffic for more than 15 days, without justifiable cause, and delay in payment of the annual sum into the Public Treasury for more than 30 days from the period to be stipulated in the contract, shall be causes for rescission.

11th. Should the leasing of all the railways be effected collectively by one highest tenderer it is stipulated that the primary contribution of five million sterling shall be paid simultaneously with the leasing of the Brazil Central Railway, and that the percentage of this railway for the Fiscalization shall be reis 40,000$000, and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature £40,000.

12th. The aforesaid hypothesis being admitted, it is equivalent to a declaration by the Government that it accepts also tenders for the leasing of the railways either collectively or separately, the person making the tender having power in such case to name the percentages of the primary contribution and of the annual payment and the deposit for the guarantee of the signature of the contract.

13th. The provisions of Decree No. 1,930, dated 24th April, 1857, concerning the police and safety service of the Railways, and which shall not be contrary to the clauses of the contract, are applicable to the highest tenderer or the Company which may be formed.

14th. The railways to which this public notice refers are the following:—

1st. Brazil Central Railway, in the Federal District and the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Minas Geraes, having 1,217,695 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 27,945,005$283.

2d. The Baturite Railway, in the State of Ceara, having 244,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts for 1895, Rs. 895,965$645.

3d. The Sobral Railway, in the aforesaid State, having 216,280 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 210,531$274.

4th. The South of Pernambuco Railway and the branch line in the State of Pernambuco, having 193,908 kilometres working. The gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 647,484$638.

5th. The Pernambuco Central Railway, in the State of Pernambuco, having 161 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 758,832$646.

6th. The San Francisco Railway, in the State of Bahia, having 152 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 660,092$022.

7th. The Paulo Affonso Railway, in the States of Alagoas and Pernambuco, having 116 kilometres working. Gross receipts in 1895, Rs. 87,214$907.

8th. The Porto Alegre to Uruguayana Railway and branches, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, having 587 kilometres working. Gross income in 1895, Rs. 2,109,437$985.

Department of General Traffic, 9th day of January, 1897.

General Director,
JOAQUIM MARIA MACHADO DE ASSIS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Charlotte Harbor, Fla., will be received here until 2 P. M., March 10, 1897, and then publicly opened. For information, apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lt. Col. Engrs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 68 West 94th St. Call after 10:30.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and assist with washing in a small private family; has three years' city reference. Call, two days, ring Willis's bell three times, at 221 East 76th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best references; private family. 123 West 24th St., Bell 11.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young tidy German Protestant girl as good cook and laundress in American family; good references. 154 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; willing and obliging; good reference. 428 West 125th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; private or public; good reference from last place. Raleigh, 404 East 72d St.

COOK.—By excellent cook to go out cooking by the day or week; best reference. M. L., Box 867 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—In a small private family as first-class cook; best of city references. 2,348 3d Av., Klernan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; best city references. 448 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; assist with other work; personal reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning; undoubted reference. Malone, 240 East 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish street, elegant evening and reception costumes; capes, fancy waists; artistic designs; perfect fit and finish; special attention given to our handsome-fitting suits, coats, &c., which are tailor work and fitting; reasonable prices for first-class work; out by day. 914 6th Av., between 51st and 52d Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker, a few more customers at home; latest Parisian styles; also remodeling at moderate price. Mme. Secry, 683 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker as permanent seamstress; city recommendation. 307 East 38th St., care Sandahl.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young lady as housekeeper. Call, after noon, Colwell, 164 West 86th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; best city reference. 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horagan.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress or assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. B. R., Box 273 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a well educated North German; excellent packer and dressmaker; to lady intending to travel; best city reference. 141 East 56th St.

Nurses

NURSE.—By a respectable German girl, speaks French and English, to take care of little children; Christian family; city or country; references. J. A. M., 170 East 75th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant woman to take full charge of young infant; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. Robins, 590 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse in private family; can be thoroughly recommended. 565 9th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By competent nurse for infant or child; speaks German and English; able to sew. 6 West 71st St., after 10 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess. 212 East 77th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced; in private family. Laffey, 381 2d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; personal reference. 429 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 344 East 65th St., Delehanty's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; seven years' reference. 302 West 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. 650 3d Av., care Swenson.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Understands serving course dinners, wines, salads; city references; wages, $22. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in private family; good references. A. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—A masseuse can take a few more lady patients at their residence; also give lessons; graduate of A. Creighton Hale's School of Massage, London, England. J. C., 821 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaking French and English; seven years' city references. Butler, 917 7th Av., corner 58th St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—Much experienced; together or separate; town or country. Butler, Box 200 Times Office.

BUTLER, VALET, and TRAVELING SERVANT.—By tall young man; experienced butler, valet, and traveling servant; has traveled all through Europe; speaks three languages fluently; best reference. Address, four days, James, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Coachman, 4 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to secure a place for his coachman; can give very best references, covering five years. W. E. D., 42 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—A family desire a situation for their coachman, whom they can thoroughly recommend for city or country. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to be useful. Stewart, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; city or country; well recommended by last employer. 236 East 57th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical gardener and florist to take care of private place; age, 25; single; eight years' experience in greenhouses, vegetable, and landscape gardening; best reference. Gardener, Post Office Box 27, Laurel Hill, L. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—German; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; four years' references from last place; can't milk. A. Gardener, 45 St. Mark's Place, basement.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or HOUSEMAN.—As second man or first-class houseman by young man, 25; assist waiting; five years' personal city references willing, obliging. George, Box 137, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By German; single; 37; speaks French and English; with young gentleman or bachelors or in institution; best references; city or country. A. S., Box 400, 1,334 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as waiter and useful man; two and a half years' personal reference. Apply, 11 East 63d St., present employer's, from 10 to 2.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER. — Twenty years' experience in printing business as chief and superintendent of repairs and purchases; cylinder and Universal presses; bindery machinery, old and new model sewing chamber and other makes of folders; also hydraulic and covering machines, with a thorough knowledge of electric lights, dynamos, and motors; desires situation where capability and sobriety are desired. American, Box 201 Times.

JANITOR.—In an office building or private flat; by a married couple; no incumbrance; good city references. J. M. F., Box 151 Times Office.

PAINTER.—By a respectable man; competent in all branches papering, graining, &c.; city reference. John J. Carroll, 23A West Side Av., Jersey City.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR, Varnisher, and Polisher Parquet Floors.—Reasonable; references. Newman, 343 East 19th St.

POLISHER.—Floor polisher wants more work by the day; best reference. Cullen, 81 West 45th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Men everywhere to act as private detectives under instructions; experience unnecessary. Address, with stamp, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)
MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS
of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.
For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 800 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe, American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At §3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haitien, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance";) at 11 AM for Santos, per steamship Dalmatia; at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allegheny";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Brazil, Demarara, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March §27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 30 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....March 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM. Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu.April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 240 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, March 13, M|Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mch. 20, 6:30 AM|Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM|Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10AM|Trave, Tu., April 6, 10AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10AM|Havel, Tu., April 13, 10AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, March 15, 10 AM|Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM|Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM|Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE,
from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM|Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM|F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM|Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Persia, March 13, M. |Palatia, March 27, 1 P. M.
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS....March 10|NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17|PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL.....March 24|ST. PAUL.....April 14
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Mch. 10, noon|Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
K'ns'n, Mar. 17, 3:30PM|Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon|Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon|Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon|Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon|Britannic, April 28, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 9
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cert. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35

STREET OBSTRUCTION LAW

Judge Lawrence Is to Hear Arguments in the Vesey Street Mandamus Proceedings To-day.

MR. BLANDY'S NEW ATTITUDE.

The Constitutional Aspect of Sidewalk Privileges Is Now Being Forced upon the Attention of Mayor Strong and Others—Political Considerations in the Case.

The petition for a mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Collis to remove sidewalk obstructions on Vesey Street, which is to come up before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court to-day, was filed by L. J. Callanan in January. Argument has been deferred from time to time for one reason and another, but the expectation of all the parties to the case is that the attorneys will be heard to-day.

E. M. Wight appears for Mr. Callanan and Charles Blandy for the merchants who are complained of, or, more technically, for the Commissioner of Public Works. There is something like a score of tradesmen directly concerned, but the entire element of sidewalk merchants, including what is known as the Market Men's Association, will back up the defense. The petition specifies the stoop-line and sidewalk obstructions on Vesey Street between Church Street and West Broadway, which for many years have been an annoyance to the general public.

This is the most recent of a long series of stoop-line cases which the local courts have been called on to try. While it is fresh in the public mind and is attracting general attention, it is by no means the most important that the city has known. A similar fight was made on Fourteenth Street five years ago and on Twenty-third Street two years ago. In these noted cases, as well as in many others, the courts invariably decided for the public.

Court Precedents.

The general principle has always been maintained that the city authorities have no power under the law to grant permits for the use of any portion of the sidewalks for mercantile purposes. When a house is built out to the street line the owner or occupant has no right beyond that, except such rights as are held in common by all citizens. By custom and consent he may move goods in or out, so long as he does not block the public passage. Stoops built outside of the street line are only allowed by sufferance. They cannot be maintained if they are objected to by taxpayers. Upon these facts, as legal propositions, there has been very little disagreement in the courts.

Charles Blandy, who is now the attorney of the outside market men, recently won an important case in the Supreme Court, where the principle involved was precisely the same as in the Twenty-third, Fourteenth, and Vesey Streets cases. This was the celebrated Bohnet case, in which complaint was made of obstructions on the sidewalk around the Astor House. Bohnet, as a taxpayer, complained of the nuisance. Blandy appeared for him, and the Department of Public Works was compelled to have the obstructions removed. Mr. Callanan and those who are interested with him in the present contention, say that the arguments which Mr. Blandy made at that time would be sufficient to clear Vesey Street of its stoop-line merchants. Mr. Blandy claims, however, that he can cite eminent authorities in support of his new attitude.

The fact that the courts have shown time and again that there is no law authorizing the granting of permits for street business finally led to the introduction of a series of bills at Albany to legalize the obnoxious custom. These measures have aroused the public, and the politicians now say that some of the election contests for the next Legislature will turn upon the question of special street privileges in New York. The question of the power of the Legislature under the Constitution to frame laws on the pattern of the Finn bill has not been widely considered. It has not been definitely passed upon by the courts, but in view of the present status of this legislation the lawyers are beginning to brush up on Constitutional lore. Mayor Strong will this week have the opinion of Corporation Counsel Scott on this feature of the case.

Political Aspect of the Fight.

These stoop-line privileges have always had a political aspect, which accounts to some extent for the general interest in the present struggle. The outside market men are willing to pay quite liberally for the advantage which they are fighting for, and many others are doing business on the sidewalks who would be willing to pay handsomely rather than give up the privilege.

The knowing politicians say that in the aggregate a very substantial contribution can be obtained in every campaign from the market men. The revenue to the city is a minor consideration. The annoyance to the public, it is asserted, is not considered at all by the supporters of the Finn bill. The Finn bill is looked upon as a Tammany scheme to get in touch with the elements that can be assessed for the next city campaign, and there is no little surprise that a Republican Legislature should fall into the trap.

DEAD SANDBAGGER NOT KNOWN

Body of Herman Goldstein's Midnight Assailant at the Morgue.

The body of the man who sandbagged Herman Goldstein just before midnight Saturday on East Fifteenth Street, and who died suddenly within a few moments of his arrest, was not identified yesterday. Some police officers, two well-dressed women, and Mr. Goldstein viewed the body at the Morgue. The man was about 5 feet 7 inches in height and weighed about 170 pounds. His body was well nourished and, although the clothing was of cheap quality and much worn, the general appearance of the man indicated that he was not accustomed to perform manual labor.

Mr. Goldstein is sixty years of age. He was entering 224 East Fifteenth Street, where he lives, when he was struck with a sandbag from behind. His hat saved him and he turned just as his assailant struck at him again. The blow fell short. Mr. Goldstein cried "Murder! Police!" and as the man started to run Louis Ziegler of 427 East Sixteenth Street and William Gerhart of 245 East Twentieth Street caught hold of him and forced him into the hallway adjoining Mr. Goldstein's house. Then, as they held him, he breathed heavily and fell to the floor, dying. The sandbag is of wash leather, loosely filled with sand, and sewn with pink silk. It is not what the police know as a regular sandbag, and looks as if it was once a weight such as is used to hold hanging theatrical scenery in place.

Supposed Mad Dog Bites Two.

A supposed mad dog ran into a group of boys who were playing at Thirty-second Street and First Avenue last night and bit John Jonas, twelve years old, of 564 Second Avenue, twice, once on the left leg and once on the left wrist. John Walsh, thirty-five years old, of 522 First Avenue, attempted to save the boy, and the dog bit him also. The dog was shot by a policeman, and the injured pair had their wounds cauterized at Bellevue Hospital.

Father Stabbed by His Son.

Thomas Reilly, a painter, fifty-one years old, of 255 Avenue B, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night suffering from a severe wound on the left side of the head. Reilly said at the hospital that, during a family quarrel at the supper table, his son, Thomas, Jr., thirteen years old, had stabbed him with a table knife. Several stitches were put in the man's wound, and a policeman and two detectives went in search of the son.

TROUBLE FOR COLUMBIA.

A Strike Threatened at the New University Buildings.

A strike is threatened for to-day of the men who are working upon the new buildings of Columbia University, at Morningside Heights. For over two weeks the plumbers and the steamfittters have been at outs, and nightly sessions of their unions and efforts on the part of walking delegates have failed to patch up the differences.

A new thermostat is to be used in the university buildings. It requires the use of galvanized iron piping. Hitherto it has been one of the tenets of the labor unions that such pipes were to be put in place by steamfitters. But in this case the plumbers were assigned to do the work. The Board of Delegates has the matter in hand, and if some sort of an understanding is not arrived at this morning, it is probable that all trades employed at the buildings over which the board has jurisdiction will be ordered out.

In anticipation of trouble, the plumbers have doubled forces, and are said to be far in advance of the stage they usually occupy during the construction of buildings.

WOMAN DIED IN HER PEW.

Services in Hoboken German Lutheran Church Suddenly Interrupted.

Services in the German Lutheran Church, at Sixth and Garden Streets, Hoboken, were suspended yesterday morning because of the death in her pew of Mrs. Susan Deitering. She was seventy-four years old, and lived, with one servant, at 715 Bloomfild Street. She has a son and daughter. Both are married.

Mrs. Deitering had been in poor health for some time, but yesterday, feeling better, she went to church. Just as Pastor John Rudolph began reading the Ten Commandments, Mrs. Deitering fell heavily forward, with her head on the back of the pew in front of her. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Deitering, and Mrs. John Rudolph, wife of the pastor, went to her side, while the sexton called in Dr. Frank Nichols, who was passing. He found that Mrs. Deitering was dead.

Pastor Rudolph at once suspended the service and dismissed the congregation, after which Mrs. Deitering's body was removed to her home, and notice sent to County Physician Converse. Dr. Nichols said death was probably due to heart failure, but he could not give a certificate. Mrs. Deitering had been a member of the church since it was founded, forty years ago. She was the widow of William Deitering, a former Councilman.

THE COAL WARFARE.

Co-operative Associations of Miners Are Leasing Productive Mines.

In consequence of the warfare between some of the owners of coal mines in Pennsylvania and the miners, a number of co-operative mining associations have been formed. Thousands of dissatisfied miners have formed effective organizations, and in some sections they have secured possession of productive coal mines, and have made favorable traffic contracts with railroads.

A co-operative association recently leased the old Ward property, near Elizabeth, on the Monongahela River, and arrangements are being made to work it on a moderate scale. The capital stock of the association has been fixed at $4,000—that is, eighty shares at $50 each. Negotiations are pending for a contract which will necessitate a production of 15,000 bushels every twenty-four hours for several months.

Efforts are being made in certain quarters to settle the trouble between the mine owners and the miners. The suffering among the miners is spreading. A circular letter was sent by miners in the Pittsburg district last week to all the coal producers, asking whether they are willing to go into a conference to decide upon a rate of wages, ignoring all other questions.

While the anthracite coal trade is dull, the general conditions are considered very satisfactory. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to keep the quantity of anthracite coal mined during the present month down to the allotted 2,500,000 tons. The only available statistics show that the production for the first two months of the year was within 5,000,000 tons.

TOO MUCH ALABAMA COTTON.

Farmers Advised to Plant Less of It and More Corn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7.—Prospects for a mammonth cotton acreage this year have become alarming. State Commissioner of Agriculture Culver has issued to the farmers a note of warning. He says present indications point to a twelve-million-bale crop, and that means 4 cent cotton.

At the same time the farmers are buying great quantities of foreign corn and oats. The sale of fertilizer tags will amount to $200,000 this year. Mr. Culver warns the farmers to forego their plans for increasing the cotton acreage, and to plant more corn. His circular will probably cause a smaller cotton planting in Alabama than seemed imminent a few days ago.

Eight Policemen to One Man.

Police Magistrate Crane's sole comment in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday morning, after a policeman had testified how Patrick Nicholson had been drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, was "$300 bail for good behavior for two months." Nicholson immediately demanded to be heard. "Take him away!" commanded the Magistrate. A policeman attempted to do it. Nicholson did not pay any attention to him, but repeated his demand to be heard. After a moment the policeman attempted to use force. The prisoner's right arm shot out, and the surprised policeman found himself staggering up against the rail. Four of the court squad joined their struggling brother, and then three more joined. By sheer weight they overpowered the prisoner, and he was put in the prison pen. As the gate was closed upon him, he exclaimed: "Well, I want to be heard."

A Policeman Complimented.

Policeman Sheehan of the Charles Street Station was complimented by Police Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning for arresting John Kane of 75 Carmine Street, charged with attempting to rob John Getty of 81 Bedford Street Saturday night. Acting on information given to him by Thomas Flannery, a saloon keeper of Hudson and Leroy Streets, Sheehan disguised himself and followed the two men until he saw Kane take Getty, who was intoxicated, into a dark hallway at 85 Carmine Street. He said he found Kane going through Getty's pockets.

One Wife Too Many for Manning.

Two women appeared against Timothy Manning, thirty-two years old, of 327 West Thirty-eighth Street, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and charged him with bigamy. It was alleged that Manning, on Feb. 3, 1885, married his first wife, Lucy. The second woman said she was Mrs. Kate Kelly of 328 West Twenty-seventh Street. Manning married her, it was declared, on Washington's Birthday, after a courtship of two weeks. Both insisted that the man be punished. Magistrate Flammer held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

Left with Beard Half Clipped.

When two detectives from the Oak Street Police Station made a descent upon the barber's shop of Bianchi, in the basement of 191 Park Row, yesterday afternoon, they found one man with his beard half cut off and another man half shaved. The detectives visited Bianchi upon the information furnished by a business rival that the Sunday law was being violated. The man with the half-clipped beard ran out of the place, and the half-shaved man had to leave. Tony Fioretti, the barber in charge of the place, was arrested.

To Talk on Money Question.

Charles A. Towne of Minnesota will deliver an address on the money question in Carnegie Hall Thursday evening. He will speak under the auspices of the New York Bimetallic Association.

GREEKS ORDERED TO RETURN

Minister Skouses Calls on the Hellenic Reserves in This Country to Join Their Standards.

THE CALL READ IN CHURCH.

Father Agathodoros Advises His Countrymen that They Should Obey the Summons—Lack of Money Prevents Some from Going.

The Greek Church, at 340 West Fifty-third Street, was the centre of interest yesterday to all the Hellenes in this city. It was known that the call to arms addressed to Greeks here would be read at the service. It had been posted Saturday, however, in the restaurants and other resorts frequented by the Greeks.

The dispatch from Athens was received Saturday by Demetrius N. Botassi, the Consul General here. There is no Minister from Greece to this country, and Mr. Botassi, being Senior Consul, acts in such cases.

There was a large crowd in the church at 10 o'clock, the hour for the service. Father Agathodoros, Archimandrate of the church, was on hand early, and received a number of acquaintances, who were anxious to discuss the crisis and get his advice. During the service the priest read the message of Alexandre G. Skouses, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as follows:

"Reserves belonging to classes of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 are called to their standards. The only ones exempted from military service are those belonging to the auxiliary corps, and they are exempted in virtue of the law. Notify all the Hellenes within your jurisdiction to present themselves as soon as possible, and please communicate contents of this dispatch to all Greek Consular authorities in the United States. Recommend them to induce the reserves to return to Greece."

Father Agathodoros did not comment to any extent on the message. He simply said it had been handed to him by the Consul to be read in church, and he deemed it of the highest importance that every one of his fellow-countrymen to whom it was addressed should take it seriously under consideration. The message was mandatory in character, and there was no higher Christian duty resting upon every citizen than the loyal and faithful discharge of his civic duties.

The service was celebrated as usual. After it was over the entire congregation remained for a time, some in the church vestibule and others on the sidewalk in front, and discussed the situation. One enthusiastic Hellene shouted in his native tongue:

"Greece will never retreat, and the last one of us will go and join the army as soon as he can get home."

This speech was approved with handclapping and shouts.

Consul Botassi spent the day among his fellow-countrymen in their clubs and various resorts. He was eagerly questioned everywhere, the burden of the inquiries being how the call to arms is to be obeyed if the soldiers have no money to enable them to leave this country. It is believed nearly every man who is in the army lists, and who had passage money, has already returned or is preparing to do so. The men belonging to the reserves are directly subject to the call of the King, and failure to obey is punishable by fine and two years' imprisonment. The men who have no money have been flocking to the Greek Consulate lately, inquiring what can be done, and yesterday Mr. Botassi was anxiously questioned on this subject. He said that twenty-five men were in his office inquiring about the dispatch two hours after he had received it. Between 50 and 100 men, he said, have gone from this city at their own expense already, and an equal number are preparing to leave.

"I was forced to tell the men who inquired that there is no money available now to send them home," he said. He did not know whether Government aid would be forthcoming or not. It is the duty of these reserves to provide their own means of transportation.

Mr. Botassi has issued a proclamation to his fellow-countrymen, and it has been posted everywhere, that Greeks are likely to see it. It is as follows:

"In the name of King George, I wish to officially notify all the reserves of the Grecian Army who are in this country that their fatherland calls them back to its ranks. And, to all Greeks, whether they have fought in bygone days or whether they have not, I say, in the name of my King, 'Your country needs you.'"

GREEKS IN AMERICA READY.

Those in Philadelphia Excited Over the Call to Arms.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Greek residents of this city were considerably excited to-day over the call to arms received by Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul General at New York, from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. Definite knowledge of the order had not reached Philadelphia, except through the newspapers, and no action will be taken by the Greeks here until they receive official notice from their Consul.

A company of Greeks assembled to-day and earnestly talked over the situation. Every one agreed that King George had adopted the proper course, and, in fact, the only course open to him.

Many of the Greeks were eager to go back and join the army, but most of the men in the classes referred to are unable to pay their passage. When the official order is received here, a meeting of the Greeks will be called to devise means by which those whose presence in Greece is compulsory can be sent back.

The News in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Demetrius Jannopoulos, Grecian Vice Consul in this city, announces that every able-bodied man in the Greek colony here will answer the call of King George. Greeks are prepared to go to their reserve commands at once, as the call has been anticipated, and each man has arranged his business affairs to respond at once. Mr. Jannopoulos is in daily receipt of scores of letters from sympahtizers asking how they may best serve the cause of the Cretans.

WILLIAM H. KING'S DEATH.

Mrs. Webster-Ross's Pretensions Proved Groundless on All Points.

In the story of the death of William H. King, the Newport millionaire, in a Providence insane asylum, which THE NEW YORK TIMES printed yesterday from Newport, there was an account of the efforts made by Mrs. E. A. Webster-Ross to establish a relationship to Mr. King, and interest herself in his affairs.

As a matter of fact, the woman's pretensions were proved to be wholly unfounded, and in all the legal proceedings she was beaten at every point. She failed to show any relationship whatever to him, and even declined to declare what the alleged relationship was.

An inquiry, the results of which were reported by ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, now Secretary of the Navy, showed that Mr. King was under the supervision of his relatives while in the asylum, and that he was looked after and cared for in the best possible manner.

An African Explorer Honored.

William Harvey Brown, the African explorer, was guest of honor at the dinner of the Camp Fire Club at the Gerlach Saturday evening. He has recently returned from Matabeleland, where he has been making collections for the Smithsonian Institution. He saw service in the recent Matabele uprising, and entertained the members of the club with stories of thrilling combats among the savages. Among those present were Dr. W. G. Carman, Daniel Beard, W. E. Coffin, Dr. T. K. Tuthill, Luther S. Kelley, Arthur Brownlee, W. T. Hornaday, Capt. F. M. Gibson, and John G. Heckshser.

BRILLIANT EAST SIDE WEDDING

Harris Cohen's Daughter Sadie Becomes Mrs. L. Lipsius.

The east side had a brilliant wedding yesterday evening at the Chaari Zedek Synagogue, 38 Henry Street. The bride was Miss Sadie Cohen, the favorite daughter of Harris Cohen, the head of the east side merchants of that name.

She was dressed in white satin, with a broad girdle of pearls, and a heavy necklace of large pearls. She also wore earrings of pearls.

Of the bridesmaids Miss Minnie Schwartz was dressed in a pink silk crepon dress, handsomely trimmed with flowers.

Miss Hannah Greenwald, another bridesmaid, wore a brocaded satin corn-colored dress, lined with spangle and chiffon and plaited lace.

Miss Ella Munter, the third bridesmaid, had on a pea green dress trimmed with pearls, and hat to match.

The other bridesmaids were Miss Tillie Altman, Miss Katie Glauber, and Miss Minnie Weiss, who were all richly costumed.

The bridegroom was Louis Lipsius, who is employed in the Money Order Department in the General Post Office. The best man was his brother. The groomsmen were Joseph Rosenzweig, Isidore Cohen, Mandell Levison, Charles Munter, Michael Kreeckman, and Barney Morris.

The bridal party entered the synagogue preceded by twelve little girls, dressed in pink. Then followed the bride, leaning on her father's arm and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Next came the bridegroom with Mrs. Cohen, and then the bridesmaids and groomsmen.

The party were led to the platform where a canopy had been set up, and, after the evening prayer of the day had been offered, the bridal couple were led under the canopy and the Rev. Leopold Zinsler performed the marrrage ceremony. At the conclusion the Warden laid a glass at the bridegroom's feet, who crushed it for luck. Thereupon all the friends and visitors exclaimed, "mazal tof," good luck.

The wedding party proceeded in carriages to the Murray Hill Lyceum, where a reception was had, and later bride and bridegroom started for Washington. The reception and the ceremony were largely attended.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A number of lawyers in the Criminal Court Building were waiting for a verdict a few days ago and during the delay they were telling stories of lawyers and Judges.

"When Recorder Smyth was on the bench here," said one of them, "a man came up for sentence who had been very prominent in church and social circles. He had been a Trustee of some kind, and had drawn a salary of about $15,000 a year. When an investigation of his accounts was made it was found that he was short many thousand dollars, and he was convicted of embezzlement. When he came before the bar Recorder Smyth said:

"'Sir, I have received about 200 letters from your friends since you were convicted. They tell me you were well educated, that you have held a high place in society, that you have been a prominent man in their church. They ask me for this reason to be lenient with you. Now, I want to teach you and teach your church friends that a good education and a good social and church position are no excuses for crime. I sentence you to five years at hard labor.'

"In the court that morning was one of these poor east side devils, who had never had anything but poverty and crime around him. He was called for sentence, and his lawyer stood up. 'Your honor,' said the lawyer, 'I have heard your just remarks on the preceding case and I take hope for my client from them. He has never had a large salary, or a good education, or a good social or church position. He was brought up in an atmosphere of crime, and his lapses might deserve leniency.'

"The Recorder commanded the prisoner to stand up. 'I want to teach your lawyer,' he said, 'and you and your east-side friends that voluntary association with criminals is no excuse for crime. I sentence you to five years at hard labor.'"

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Henry Hentz, while talking about free silver a few days ago, said that when his first child was cutting its teeth the doctor told him to get a silver dollar for it to exercise its gums on. It was the first time he had heard of this field of usefulness for the soft metal, but he took the doctor's advice and got a silver dollar for the baby to cut its teeth on. The physician said it was the best thing he could recommend for the purpose. "That was about thirty years ago," said Mr. Hentz, "and the silver dollar cost me $1.07, as silver was then at a premium."

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The truthfulness of the recent report of the Lenox Library, showing the great increase in number of readers during 1896 over the previous year, is well illustrated almost any afternoon in the large reading room. The number is particularly large on Saturday, and during that afternoon of last week it was almost impossible to secure a seat. In fact, several persons were obliged to stand for several moments before finding a vacant place at the tables. There is a pronounced increase in the number of ladies who consult the library, the younger ladies also being largely in evidence. The library is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, a change from the old hours of 10 to 4. But then the library was not equipped with electric light. This change was made last year, and is a great convenience in every way. The growing increase of readers has also necessitated the employment of additional assistants and librarians to meet the extra demands.

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An earnest of the intention of the Manhattan Elevated Road to do away with the smoky, dim oil lamps in its cars and put in the promised gas is seen in the presence in a number of cars on the west side lines of fittings for the Pintsch system. These fitted cars have been on the road for over two weeks, and their numbers are increasing daily, until one can hardly ride on one of the trains without seeing a prospect of speedy relief. The cars, which now have three sets of double oil lamps, will, when the new Pintsch system is in use, have four large globes, with the circular flame attachments, which give a steady, warm light. One of these lights will be at each end of the double seats, and the others will be near the ends of the cars, so that there will be no alternate light and dim spaces, but the illumination will be evenly distributed. The presence of these globes is attracting a great deal of attention from the passengers on the roads, and many expressions of approval and satisfaction are heard. The guards are especially delighted. "One of the hardest things we have to do," said one of them on the Sixth Avenue Road recently, "is to keep the lamps in order. The jolting of the cars makes them go up or down, and if the lamp isn't smoking, it's bound to be too dim for use. So we've been kept constantly busy regulating them."

Missing Husband Returned.

Lillian Heider, a young woman living at New Brighton, S. I., was arrested Saturday night on a charge of bigamy. Heider disappeared some years ago, and his wife was informed that he was dead. After a time she married William Banker, a motorman on the Staten Island Railway line. Heider returned a few days ago. He met one of his children on the street, and offered to buy some candy for the boy. He received the reply that the child was not allowed to go anywhere with strangers. Heider had a scene with his wife. She said she would not live with him, because he had been cruel to her. Mrs. Heider is under $500 bonds.

A Crowd at the Aquarium.

There were 13,931 visitors at the Aquarium yesterday. The fine weather drew a crowd to the Battery. Two-thirds of those who went to the Aquarium were recorded as entering between the hours of 2 P. M. and 4 P. M. Park policemen were kept busy answering questions of strangers and of children. One little girl, heading a troop of several younger than herself, asked yesterday: "Please, Sir, tell me where the fish house is." While the city, of course, contributes the majority of visitors, a fair percentage comes from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and suburban places.

LABOR MEN LIKE CARTOONS

The C. L. U. Condemns Senator Ellsworth's Bill as Violating the Liberty of the Press.

A NEW ATTACK ON MARK HANNA.

The Strike of Iron Steamship Builders in Cleveland Indorsed—Complaint to Mr. Roosevelt Against Police Arresting the Striking Bakers' Picket.

The Central Labor Union had an animated discussion yesterday over the bill of Senator Ellsworth of Lockport to prohibit the publication in any newspaper, book, or pamphlet, of any portrait or caricature of any person without his or her written consent.

Delegate Pallas of the Actors' Union moved that the Central Labor Union should protest against the passage of the bill, because, besides restricting the liberty of the press, it threatened to wipe out of existence the Photo-Engravers' Union, as then there would be no work for its members. Mr. Pallas continued that many gentlemen in Albany and New York did not like to see themselves caricatured, and wanted to bridle the newspapers.

Delegate Wolders of the Cigarmakers said: "The law affords a man ample protection for his character, and if he is villified he can seek redress in the courts. If this bill should become a law the next step will be to further restrict the liberty of the press. Probably Mr. Platt and his friends do not like to be caricatured, but that is no reason for the bill to be passed."

"Perhaps the next thing will be that Mr. Comstock will be wanting to dictate to the press what it should and should not print," remarked Delegate McGill of the plasterers.

"No honest man need be afraid of being cartooned," said Delegate Saun.

"When we organized the Label League," said Delegate Harris of the Cigarmakers, "the newspapers made caricatures of us. They have been caricaturing the walking delegates right along, but we don't mind that."

The meeting then passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Union condemns the Ellsworth bill on the ground that it is an entering wedge toward an abridgement of that freedom of the press that is guaranteed by the Constitution. Its adoption would do away with one of the most powerful means of keeping public servants up to that standard of duty necessary to the welfare of the public. The laws now on the statute books provide ample redress for any persons that may feel aggrieved at the publication of their portraits.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senate Committee at the public hearing on the bill."

Delegate Mahr asked the meeting to protest against the bill that proposes to suppress railroad ticket scalpers. Delegate Harris was very bitter against the railroads. He said: "On one occasion I bought a one-thousand-mile ticket and I traveled only 700 miles. When I asked for the balance of the amount due me on surrendering the ticket, I was kept waiting a year, and then the company told me that I still owed it $1. I could have sold the ticket to a scalper for $5, and a poor man might have bought it cheap. Many union men have to travel over the country, and scalpers are a great help to them."

The meeting entered a protest against the bill.

A communication was received from the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Steamship Builders of Cleveland, saying that the men of that trade there were on strike for an advance of wages. They were wretchedly paid, and Mark Hanna controlled the business. The meeting indorsed the strike.

Delegate Mahr said that the Labor Day Committee recommended that the Central Labor Union have a parade on next Labor Day.

Rudolf Modest, from Bakers' Union No. 92, complained that one of the pickets who was watching Mrs. Freitag's bakery, in Second Avenue, which is under boycott, had been arrested by a policeman, who took him into the bakery, where he searched him, and then took him to the station house. Police Commissioner Roosevelt, continued Mr. Modest, had promised that pickets should not be molested, and so the bakers wanted satisfaction. The meeting appointed a committee to ask Mr. Roosevelt to investigate the mattter.

A special committee that had been appointed to investigate charges against ex-Burgess McLuckie of Homestead, recommended that the Central Labor Union should withdraw the credentials it had given him to raise subscriptions to have the Carnegie Company prosecuted for alleged frauds against the Government in furnishing defective armor plates. It was charged that McLuckie appropriated the subscriptions for his own use. The meeting thereupon declared the credentials withdrawn.

MAY STRIKE ON SKYSCRAPERS.

Ten Thousand Men in Building Trades Threaten to Go Out.

A great strike that may involve 10,000 men, in the building trade, is threatened for this week, and the fight may begin to-day or to-morrow, unless the Otis and Sprague Elevator Companies settle their differences with the International Association of Machinists.

This trouble arises out of a fight between the Machinists' and the Elevator Constructors' Unions. The latter have been doing work that formerly had been given to the machinists, and included work on the dynamos when elevators were run by electricity, on engines, pumps, machinery, and hoisting apparatus.

While both of these unions were affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates and the Central Labor Union, the machinists, by paying dues to the elevator constructors, were able to control the work. But when the elevator constructors severed their connection with the walking delegates and the Central Labor Union the machinists refused to pay the fees, as they considered them to be no longer union men, but they continued to do the work. The elevator companies, it was said, sided with the elevator constructors and gave them that work to do.

Thereupon the machinists appealed to the Board of Walking Delegates, and yesterday they made another appeal to the Central Labor Union.

Delegate George Warner of the Machinists, said that his union proposed to force the issue. If the machinists were not given back the work to-day war would be declared.

The Central Labor Union indorsed the stand taken by the machinists, and the Board of Walking Delegates will act on the matter to-day, and may order general strikes on what are called the new sky-scraping buildings. Among these are the New York Life Insurance Building, the Bank of Commerce Building, the Central National Bank Building, and William Astor's new hotel.

James O'Connell, Grand Master of the International Association of Machinists, is coming to this city from Chicago, and will take charge of the strikes if they are ordered.

More Shirtmakers Quit Work.

About 500 shirtmakers went out on strike yesterday for an advance of 20 per cent. in wages. The following contractors' shops were affected: Familant of 21 Rutgers Street, Cohen of 45 Pike Street, Lanoff of 135 Mangin Street, Reingold of Brownsville, Edelman of 51 Chrystie Street, A. B. Cohen of 5 Pelham Street, Lipschitz of 5 Pelham Street, Heller of 84 Market Street, the Co-operative Shirt Company of 84 Market Street, Deutschman of 362 Madison Street, Bellwood of 368 Cherry Street, Satz of 20 Suffolk Street, Goldberg of 532 Walker Street. More strikes, it is expected, will be ordered to-day.

Printers Condemn Ellsworth's Bill.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting in Clarendon Hall last night, fully 800 members being present. Two sets of resolutions protesting against Senator Ellsworth's bill to prevent the publication of pictures and cartoons in newspapers were passed unanimously.

ST. LOUIS HAD A HARD TRIP.

Boarded by a Huge Wave, Drenching the Second Cabin.

The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived yesterday from Southampton after the longest voyage she has yet made. Her time was 8 days 5 hours 3 minutes, the average hourly speed being 15.82 knots. Her record, made in August last, was 6 days 2 hours and 24 minutes, with an average speed of 20.87 knots.

Westerly gales, with terrific squalls and high head seas, confronted her throughout the present trip, being especially severe on Wednesday last. On that day a huge wave boarded her, the water getting into the second cabin smoking room, and from there into the second dining saloon, where it drenched the carpets. She made only 258 knots that day, the smallest day's run on the voyage. The best was 478 knots.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis were John Armstrong, C. W. Busk, Robert L. Colmore, L. S. Chanler, S. W. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Debevoise, H. Kovayashi, William Martin, W. Kennedy Moffat, W. McCall, Clifford L. Miller, S. Webber Parker, R. B. Maclea, J. H. Lord, H. V. R. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Scaife, Dr. Simonini, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Schirmer, W. E. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, and S. Winterbourne.

STEEL RAIL FLURRY OVER.

Railroads Have Made Their Purchases, and Prices Will Advance.

A representative of one of the large Western steel companies, who has been in New York for the past few days, says that the flurry in steel rails is practically over. The big companies have made about all of the contracts at low prices that they care to make, and rates are now moving upward. Half a dozen large contracts were closed last week at prices from 50 cents to $1 higher than the same quality of rails could have been bought for three weeks ago. The buyers are supposed to have been waiting for a further reduction in the price. Most of the railroads, however, have completed their purchases.

Standard section steel rails are quoted in the New York market at $18 and $20 at the mill. In Philadelphia the nominal price is $20, but the rails are freely offered for less, and in Chicago there is little stability about the market price of $21 to $24. Several of the Western railroads are still negotiating for lots of from 5,000 to 15,000 tons.

The breaking up of the steel pools has been followed by a much wider range of trade in steel rails, billets, and Bessemer pig than has been known for several months. From Pittsburg comes the information that within the last two weeks the steel trade has been 40 per cent. larger than the shipments of the corresponding period of last year.

TO USE ELECTRIC MOTORS.

J. D. Crimmins Says the Metropolitan Traction Company Has Demonstrated the Cheapness of Electricity.

Only permission to change the motive power is now needed for the immediate commencement by the Metropolitan Traction Company of the work of putting in the underground electric trolley motor on the Sixth Avenue and upper part of the Eighth Avenue and some other lines of the company's system. This permission, it is expected, will be granted at the hearing before the Railroad Commissioners on Wednesday, and in anticipation of it, material has been ordered and contracts have been made.

John D. Crimmins said yesterday that the present plans include the line on Eighth Avenue, above Fifty-ninth Street; the Sixth Avenue line, the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line, and the Houston Street line. This work will be completed, he hopes, by the beginning of next Winter, and when fairly under way will give employment to fully 10,000 men, many of whom are already waiting for the signal to go to work. As much as possible, the work through the residential portions of the lines will be done at a time when people are out of town. After the permission to change the power is granted, the consent of the city authorities for the opening of the streets will be asked for, and it is hoped that actual work of construction will begin not later than March 20.

Mr. Crimmins said that work on the Madison Avenue line is not included in these plans, because the consent of a majority of abutting property owners has not yet been obtained. Only a small percentage is lacking, however, and that will be the next piece of work undertaken. The present plans do not, at least for present execution, include the putting of the new motor on Eighth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. This will be done later.

The company is now fully satisfied that electricity is the cheapest motor, and all consideration of compressed air has been given up. According to figures given by Mr. Crimmins the cost of running a car one mile, including everything but fixed charges on the investment, is, with electricity 9 to 9½ cents, with compressed air, 12 to 14 cents, with the cable about 18 cents. The present cables of the company will eventually be superseded by electricity.

In the underground trolley system to be used, the current does not return by way of either of the rails on which the car rides, but by a rail or conductor in the trench, similar to the one on which it comes, so there will be no chance for accidental contact with the current by pedestrians or horses. The trench or conduit is like a cable trench, only smaller, and the rails carrying the current to and from the car are about fourteen inches below the surface. The device for bringing the current into the car and letting it out again is an arm which protrudes from the car into the trench, through the slot, and much like the grip of a cable. It is made of two slabs of steel separated carefully by a non-conductor. At the lower end there is a shoe projecting from each side, and each shoe touching one of the rails conducting the current. The current goes up one of the steel slabs into the car and down the other. The cars can be moved around curves at as slow a rate of speed as may be desired. Mr. Crimmins said the noise is very much less than in the overhead trolley.

Arrested for Working Sunday.

Michael Flynn, thirty years old, of 21 Catharine Street, was arrested yesterday at 110 Nassau Street, where he is employed as a laborer. The building is being altered, and thinking to make an extra day's pay, Flynn was removing some of the debris, when Henry W. Homan, a new policeman, came along and arrested him for violating the Sunday law. Flynn was locked up in the Oak Street Station.

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1 Mahogany Cabinet, reduced from $62.00 to $55.00.
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Ready not for one taste, but all tastes; not one pocket, but all pockets.

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THE REV. MR. JONES'S LOSS

Result of His Misplaced Confidence in a Sympathetic Stranger.

HIS CREDENTIALS STOLEN.

He Was Collecting Funds for a North Carolina Mission and Gave Bishop Cheshire's Letter to the Man, Who Said He Could Help Him—Now He Issues a Warning.

The following warning appeared in a religious paper Saturday:

"A letter of commendation of the Rev. Milnor Jones of Valle Crucis, N. C., from Bishop Cheshire, is in the hands of a person who obtained it under false pretenses; Mr. Jones's only addresses are Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York, and Valle Crucis, N. C. Should any letters be received by any one giving a different address, please forward them to the Church Missions House in order that the impostor may be detected. Mr. Jones requests all contributions for Valle Crucis, N. C., to be sent to the Right Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Jr., Raleigh, N. C."

This is the result of a chance meeting which Mr. Jones had with a stranger in an up-town hotel a few days ago. Mr. Jones is an Episcopalian clergyman from North Carolina, and